

Law Enforcement News

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FBI shifts genetic investigation into high gear New DNA bank could mean fewer unsolved mysteries

With the FBI having recently hit the "on" button for its new national DNA database, an ongoing debate should grow even more fractious between those who believe that extensive DNA profiling is necessary to help law enforcement solve a multitude of suspectless crimes, and those who fear a "genetic dragnet" that will sharply intrude on constitutionally protected rights to privacy.

The National DNA Index System (NDIS), which enables public forensic laboratories throughout the country to exchange and compare genetic samples electronically, became a reality on Oct. 13. The system is a collaborative effort among local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies that has been 10 years in the making. The FBI's computer currently holds DNA profiles of 250,000 convicted felons and genetic evidence collected from the scenes of 4,600 unsolved cases.

Privacy concerns, however, are only one unresolved issue.

While Federal law authorizes all 50 states to take blood samples from some convicted felons to obtain their DNA "fingerprints," eight states — Maine, Vermont, Mississippi, Wyoming, Alabama, Ohio, New Mexico and Utah — have not yet implemented the statute. Also, the wording of the 1994 DNA Identification Act stops short of giving the authorization to collect samples from Federal felons. Proposed Federal legislation would cover only violent felons, not white-collar criminals.

Also in dispute is the question of what types of offenders should be included. All states require those convicted of serious sexual offenses to donate blood samples, but differ on other groups, including violent felons, juvenile offenders and parolees. For example, Virginia, Wyoming, New

Mexico and Alabama require all convicted felons to be genetically profiled. Louisiana allows a DNA sample to be taken from anyone merely arrested for a crime.

These are wrinkles that have yet to

In general, the new FBI system will work this way: Local police will take evidence from a convicted felon or a crime scene and enter the DNA profile into a state computer system. The state decides which records are loaded into

local authorities would then try to make a match with the computer's unsolved cases profiles. This could link previously unrelated crimes.

Such was the case in Contra Costa County, Calif., this year. The state has

nia samples have been analyzed, cataloged and sent to the FBI, leaving a backlog of about 60,000, Mike Van Winkle, a spokesman for the California Department of Justice, told The Los Angeles Times.

Van Winkle noted that the department decided that instead of taking samples from state inmates as they were released into the community, it would take samples as offenders entered the prison system. That switch led to the solving of a two-year-old murder case.

Biological evidence taken at the time that a 78-year-old woman had been sexually assaulted and murdered in her home was matched to a sample taken from an inmate already serving time for a sex offense. County prosecutors were able to build a case against the prisoner.

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The FBI's DNA database has hundreds of thousands of genetic profiles already on hand — and one official says that's just the tip of the iceberg soon to come.

be ironed out. Still, a pilot program involving California and seven other states that led to the solving of 200 cases since last December indicates great promise for the national database, said experts.

NDIS. When the state wants to make a comparison, it first checks locally, then statewide, then among neighboring states and finally nationwide. If no matches are found between local evidence and the convicted felon profiles,

one of the nation's leading DNA databases, with 100,000 collected samples from blood and saliva of convicted sex offenders and others convicted of violent crimes such as murder, assault and kidnapping. More than 40,000 Califor-

Handling of 11-year-old's murder spurs changes in Chicago PD procedures

In an atmosphere of racial suspicion and increasing scrutiny fueled by events in the aftermath of the Ryan Harris murder case, the Chicago Police Department last month said it would implement new procedures aimed at strengthening oversight in homicide cases involving juveniles and bolstering confidence that confessions obtained by police from such suspects had not been coerced.

From now on, confessions in all murder cases involving both adult and juvenile suspects will be videotaped, said Cook County State's Attorney Richard Devine and Chicago Police Supt. Terry Hilliard. Prosecutors will review the evidence before murder charges are filed against juveniles under age 17,

they said.

Also, a new Commission on Juvenile Competency will be established, including experts in the fields of law enforcement, child development and psychiatry, to consider whether children under age 10 who are suspected of homicides and other felonies can understand their Miranda rights and aid in their own defense.

A team of police and prosecutors will visit New York and Philadelphia

to gather ideas before the videotaping system is begun in Cook County. Nonetheless, Devine expressed doubts that the taping, to be done only with a suspect's permission, will solve all the legal challenges surrounding statements that suspects sometimes allege are coerced.

Despite the announced changes, critics and community activists remain unhappy with measures they believe still fall short. The fact that the juve-

nile competency panel will have no representative from Englewood, the low-income, predominantly black neighborhood where the two initial suspects live, is an insult, said one resident, and undermines the concept of community policing.

Denying that the shakeup in procedure is in response to fierce criticism, police and prosecutors have made no admission that investigators may have

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Colo. police shootings come with a court-approved silencer

Should the names of police officers who are involved in shootings be a matter of public record? Not necessarily, at least in Colorado, where a recent court ruling authorized police officials to keep secret the identities of officers in such cases.

Siding with the Greeley Police Department and the Weld County Sheriff's Department, a local judge ruled Sept. 16 that the public has no right to know which officers shot and killed four people over the past two years.

At issue is the interpretation of two state laws that outline what the public has a right to know. Judge Jonathan Hays declared that police shootings are not "official actions" as defined by the Criminal Justice Records Act, but instead fall under an area of the law that allow police and sheriff's departments to withhold information that is "contrary to the public interest."

Identifying the officers, Hays said, "plays no significant, positive role in the functioning of the criminal-justice process."

The ruling stemmed from a suit brought by The Greeley Tribune against the city's law enforcement agencies and the county district attorney's office to

obtain the officers' names. Chris Cobler, The Tribune's managing editor, noted that his own name would be made available as a matter of public record if he were to shoot and kill someone in his own house in self-defense. Exempting police from such disclosure, he told The Rocky Mountain News, seems like the "ultimate double standard."

"There simply can't be a right to privacy for someone with the full authority of a law enforcement officer who has used deadly force against a citizen," asserted Tom Kelley, an attorney for the Colorado Press Association. "You could make the argument that anyone accused of a crime has a right to privacy, which I don't think anyone would take very seriously."

In fact, according to The News, the State Patrol and most other Colorado police agencies do release the names of officers involved in shootings. Some do so immediately while others, such as the Lakewood Police Department, disclose them once an investigation is completed.

"For us, it is not a matter of 'if,' it is a simply a matter of 'when,'" said a Lakewood police spokeswoman, Lynn Kimbrough. "It is the same procedure

afforded any citizen in Lakewood."

Pat Ahlstrom, executive director of the state Department of Public Safety, the agency that oversees the State Patrol and Colorado Bureau of Investigation, said he had a problem with the court ruling functioning as a blanket policy. Police are public officers, Ahlstrom said, and the use of deadly force by them is subject to public scrutiny.

Added Sgt. Mike Kercheval of the Adams County sheriff's office, "There's really no reason for us not to release the names."

But as newspaper editors and the American Civil Liberties Union fear, at least one law enforcement agency in the state has already cited the legal provisions used by Judge Hays as a basis for temporarily refusing to identify two officers who killed a gunman in a domestic dispute in early September.

Chief Tom Saint Vincent of the Aurora Police Department said he plans to identify the officers after investigating threats against them, but even that stance may yet change. Saint Vincent said he expects his officers to lobby for continued secrecy, and that he will consider it.

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Around the Nation

Northeast



CONNECTICUT — State Police troopers plan to step up enforcement of highway speeds after the speed limits on some highways rose to 65 miles per hour on Oct. 1.

A Willington postal employee, Edward Premo, 40, shot three state troopers on Sept. 3 after they responded to a vandalism call by one of his neighbors. As troopers approached Premo's mobile home, he fired on them with an assault rifle. Premo was seriously injured. One trooper, James Reidy, needed surgery, but all are expected to recover. Inside Premo's home, officers found about 50 devices that could be used to maim or kill, including three land mines made with shotgun shells, and a variety of hooks on homemade weapons and guerrilla warfare.

The refusal by U.S. District Judge Gerald L. Goettel to recall a jury pool of 78 that only included three African Americans resulted in an all-white jury being chosen to hear a racial discrimination case against the Avon Police Department. The case, brought by former Avon Police Officer Alvin D. Schwapp Jr., revealed the practice of stopping minority motorists as they drove through town. Schwapp is claiming that the pervasive racism on the force created a hostile work environment. Now an officer in Bloomfield, Schwapp was Avon's first black officer.

DELAWARE — Nearly \$200,000 in Federal funds has been made available for the state to improve its analysis of DNA evidence. The money will enhance the state's crime lab by upgrading equipment and computerizing its fingerprint ID system.

Ten Wilmington street corners have been outfitted with cameras that can survey street activities up to four blocks away. The sites were chosen for their high incidence of crime.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Police Chief Charles Ramsey in September demoted his two assistants, including Assistant Chief Sonya Proctor. Proctor, who served as acting chief prior to Ramsey's appointment, chose to retire rather than accept Ramsey's offer of a job as night-shift supervisor.

A survey of more than 3,000 applicants to the Washington Scholarship Fund Pilot Program has found that while one in five public school students in Washington feel unsafe at their schools, only one in 20 private-school students share that feeling.

A new cable TV program, "D.C. CrimeWatch," will soon debut as part of what Police Chief Charles Ramsey said was a strategy to inform and inspire both the community and police officers. Ramsey also recently promised that additional patrols and special details would be assigned to crack down on drug dealers who sell openly on street corners.

MARYLAND — The state Department of Public Safety opened a new driver training facility for police and correctional officers on Sept. 22. The

state-of-the-art facility, located on the grounds of the Springfield Hospital Center in Sykesville, will eventually be expanded to include additional academic, residential, physical development and support functions. The entire \$53-million complex is due to be completed in 2002.

MASSACHUSETTS — On 1,326 days over the past 2½ years, Boston police officers called in sick or injured when they were actually working at private companies for \$26 an hour. The Boston Globe reported in September.

Robert Brown, 20, a key witness in a case involving the severe beating of an undercover Boston police officer allegedly by fellow officers, was shot and critically wounded during an attempted robbery in September. Lawyers for the officer, Michael A. Cox, are worried that Brown might now be unable to testify. Cox, who suffered brain damage in the incident, claims he was pummeled by officers who mistook him for a murder suspect during a 1995 chase in Roxbury.

More than 200 police Explorers from several New England states and New York attended an annual, weeklong law enforcement academy in Chicopee in August. Participants ranging in age from 14 to 21 attended workshops on subjects ranging from basic police techniques to advice on how to get a job as a police officer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — The state Attorney General's office maintains that a law holding sheriffs responsible for security at the district courts is unconstitutional because it usurps authority belonging to the courts. The opinion was submitted as a brief in a lawsuit by security officers who would lose their jobs under the law.

A granite memorial to slain Epsom Police Officer Jeremy Charron was dedicated on Aug. 24, one year after the 24-year-old officer was killed during a traffic stop near the Suncook River. Gordon Perry, 23, of Manchester, faces a possible death sentence for the murder if convicted.

NEW JERSEY — A West New York bar owner, Luis Manegra, 37, was indicted on Aug. 31 on charges he bribed former Police Chief Alexander Oriente and an unidentified officer to allow his two bars to stay open after hours. The officials were paid \$80 to \$150 a night in exchange for not raiding the taverns, according to a Federal prosecutor. In a related development, reputed organized-crime figure Jose Grana Sr., 61, pleaded guilty in Federal court in September to bribing West New York police officers in order to protect his multimillion-dollar gambling operation. Grana, whose plea agreement calls for him to cooperate with prosecutors at trials for his codefendants, is the owner of Boardwalk Amusements, which distributed video poker and other gambling machines to restaurants and bars.

Tyrone Niles, 22, was shot and killed Sept. 13 by an off-duty Paterson police officer after the man broke into the bedroom of a woman the officer was visiting. Authorities said Officer DeWayne Giles identified himself as a police officer and exchanged words with Niles before the encounter turned violent. Niles threatened the officer and

the woman with a knife. Giles, 33, has been placed on administrative leave pending an investigation.

A set of guidelines issued Sept. 10 by the state Attorney General's office will allow all law-enforcement officers to be tested at random for illegal drug use. Previously, only job applicants, police academy trainees and veteran officers suspected of drug use could be randomly tested. The policy change stems from a state Supreme Court ruling last year that upheld random drug tests for New Jersey Transit police officers.

Jimmy Johnson, 23, was indicted Sept. 10 on charges of shooting at the Elizabeth home of a paroled rapist several days after the community had been notified under Megan's Law about Frank Penna's past. Penna, 57, was paroled in 1992 after serving 16 years for raping two teen-age girls in Linden.

State Attorney General Peter Veniero said authorities investigated 807 bias crimes in 1997. Of those, 53 percent were aimed at blacks, 26 percent at Jews and 5 percent at Hispanics. Police made 162 arrests, including 83 juveniles.

Charles Byrd, who prosecutors in Elizabeth contend is the leader of the state branch of the Latin Kings, was arrested Sept. 2 and charged with ordering the killings of two gang members. The bodies of Jimmy Cabrera, 28, and Omar Danny Morante, 19, brothers from Jersey City, were found strangled on June 30 in Branch Brook Park. The men were apparently kidnapped and killed for committing an unauthorized drive-by shooting days earlier.

Police officers would patrol the state's public schools under the terms of a package of legislative proposals by Gov. Christine Todd Whitman aimed at reducing violence in schools. The presence of part-time or full-time police officers would reduce drug use, gun-related crimes and gang activity in schools, Whitman told an audience at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey.

NEW YORK — Poughkeepsie law enforcement officials say Kendall Francois, 27, an unemployed school aide, is responsible for the murders of at least eight women, all of whom have been missing for up to two years. In September, investigators found the bodies of two victims and the decaying remains of others at the ramshackle house Francois shared with his parents and sister one block from the campus of Vassar College. Relatives of the missing women have criticized a task force formed to focus on the disappearances without paying enough attention because the victims were involved in prostitution and drug use.

New York City Police Deputy Inspector Vincent DeMarino will forfeit 25 vacation days as a penalty for underreporting subway crime in his former midtown command. DeMarino, however, will keep his rank, which he had won based on the double-digit decline he claimed to have achieved.

Even as overall crime in New York City has dropped, attacks on gays and lesbians have risen 81 percent this year, said police. Through mid-September,

there were 76 crimes in 1998 that have been labeled anti-gay bias crimes, up from 42 in the same period last year. At the same time, the overall number of bias crimes has dropped by 3 percent, to 368 from 381, according to a police spokesman. In August, three murders and several anti-gay attacks were reported in Greenwich Village.

In a report released Sept. 2, New York City's Civilian Complaint Review Board charged that the Police Department is slow to act when the board finds reason to believe an officer is guilty and deserves punishment. The report says 448 substantiated cases were sent to the department in 1997, but 78 percent have not yet been acted upon. Police Commissioner Howard Safir denied the allegations and said the department had acted on 321 of the 571 cases it received during the past 18 months. While investigations referred to him by the CCRB were improving, he said, in many cases more time was required for additional investigation or to assure due process for officers. The report was issued a day after officials at the CCRB acknowledged that 87 substantiated cases of misconduct involving 108 police officers between 1993 and 1995 were never sent to the department for disciplinary action. The statute of limitations for disciplining the officers has since passed.

Applications for the New York City police exam are at their lowest mark in 20 years. Only 2,500 individuals have signed up for the next exam in January — one-tenth the number that was expected. Some of the reasons suggested for the shortage include salaries that lag 50 percent behind those for some suburban departments; poor leadership from the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, and recent high-profile brutality cases.

The Commission to Combat Police Corruption, a board impaneled by New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, has urged the Police Department to prohibit officers from carrying their weapons when they are drinking off-duty. The panel had studied 163 cases in 1996 in which police officers were arrested and found that 80 percent of those cases involved off-duty incidents and the majority of them drinking. Current police guidelines require officers to have their weapons with them at all times to prevent crimes. While officers are given leeway to leave their guns at home when they go to places where alcohol is consumed, they are not ordered or even advised to do so. The commission also called on the department to impose stiffer penalties on officers who use their guns improperly or engage in other violence while off duty.

PENNSYLVANIA — The Transportation Department said police departments statewide are using state grants to operate more sobriety checkpoints to catch drunk drivers. Thirty-five counties now have an agency that handles DUI grants, said officials.

The formation of a joint undercover narcotics task force was announced in September by state Attorney General Mike Fisher and Philadelphia Police Commissioner John F. Timoney. The task force would target mid- and upper-level drug dealers and their suppliers in the city. Under an agreement between the city and state, Philadelphia

police can assign up to 20 officers to work on the squad along with agents of the Attorney General's Bureau of Narcotics Investigation.

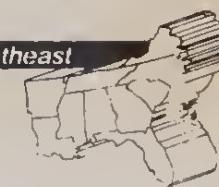
Philadelphia Mayor Edward Rendell said that stricter gun laws could have prevented the September incident in which a 19-year-old woman killed her triplet sons and then took her own life. The 9mm pistol she used was traced to a man who regularly buys several guns at a time. Rendell said the law should limit buyers to one gun a month.

RHODE ISLAND — State Attorney General Jeff Pine said his office is joining a nationwide effort to keep schools safe. The plan includes a "Keep Schools Safe" Web site, www.riag.state.ri.us.

VERMONT — Derek Winchester, a Brattleboro police officer who was suspended in April 1997 after being charged with two felonies and three misdemeanors, resigned August 27 just minutes before he was to meet with the town's selectboard to discuss his suspension. Winchester faces charges that include burglarizing a furniture store while on duty.

Some \$1 million in Federal grants will be allocated to the state over the next six years to fight drunken driving. Most of the money will be spent on strengthening law enforcement, creating special police patrols and educating the public about DUI. About \$230,000 will be used to buy video cameras for patrol cars.

Southeast



ALABAMA — A jury in Gadsden decided Aug. 26 that Ezra George Petersen should be executed for the murder of Etowah County Deputy Chris McCurley during a drug raid. In a sworn statement read at his capital murder trial, Petersen, 51, said his shootout with police last October was an attempt to kill himself rather than go back to prison under the state's three-strikes law. McCurley, 47, commander of the Etowah County Drug Task Force, died from multiple gunshot wounds. Another officer, Rainbow City Police Investigator Gary Entrekkin, lost most of his right leg due to multiple gunshot wounds.

ARKANSAS — State officials have warned that the volatile drugs used in making methamphetamine pose a fire hazard. A suspected meth lab blew up in a Hot Springs kitchen in August.

A Fayetteville police officer's bicycle was stolen just moments after he had dismounted to walk a woman to her car. Officer David Church's riding gloves were found a block away.

Conway police Lieut. Kerry Pool has asked a Federal judge to order his promotion to captain. Pool claims Police Chief Bobby Harkrider passed him over for a promotion because Pool publicized incidents in which officers used racist language and excessive force.

State Police investigators are probing the possible sale of prison assignments inside the Department of Correc-

Around the Nation

tion and a claim that inmates were able to pay to be assigned to specific jobs.

More than 1,000 applicants were denied handgun purchases in the seven months since Attorney General Winston Bryant resumed criminal background checks of would-be buyers. The 4.8-percent rejection rate was called a success by Bryant.

FLORIDA — Two jewel thieves are due in court in September — one in Palm Beach, and the other in Miami. Alvaro Valdez, 46, of Margate, was due for sentencing Sept. 25 after he pleaded guilty to driving across state lines with stolen jewels. Valdez looted only the toniest homes in Palm Beach, raking in \$25 million over four years, one of the biggest residential burglary hauls in the United States. In Miami, police believe they've caught "Spiderman," a jewel thief who uses no ropes or hooks to scale the high-rise buildings he breaks into. Derrick James, a 33-year-old former paratrooper, was arrested in June after \$60, a laptop computer and \$5,000 worth of jewels that were taken from a seventh-floor condo were found in his car. Investigators say James has committed at least 133 burglaries over the past 4½ years.

Guillermo Blanco, an ex-Miami-Dade police officer who left the force in 1986 in the midst of an internal affairs probe and later became a board member of the city's Crime Stoppers program and the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce, was arrested in August by the FBI for taking a teen-age boy to New York for sex. A five-count interstate commerce indictment by a Federal grand jury charges that Blanco had a two-year sexual relationship with a boy, who was 14 when the relationship started. He allegedly took the boy to New York five times last year during business trips to the headquarters of his employer, Garrison Security. Blanco is also accused of taking pictures of Law Enforcement Explorers on the toilet, coming out of the shower and pulling down their pants.

GEORGIA — A freeze may be placed on replacing some Atlanta's 103 police officers and 63 firefighters who took early retirement due to a projected \$40 million shortfall in the city's budget.

NORTH CAROLINA — Relatives of a Charlotte man killed during a drug raid by a SWAT officer have vowed to take their case to the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Citizens Review Board. The death of 56-year-old Charles Potts is the first fatal shooting by an officer since the formation of the board last fall by the City Council. Police say Potts pointed a gun at them.

With the state's bear-hunting season opening on Oct. 12, big-game hunters have been asked to keep their eyes peeled for signs of accused abortion-clinic bomber Eric Rudolph in the state's Nantahala National Forest. Trash bearing Rudolph's fingerprints has already been recovered in the area by the Southeast Bomb Task Force.

Kawame Mays, 20, was sentenced Sept. 15 to life in prison without parole for the murder of Raleigh police Det. Paul Hale in July 1997. By law, Superior Court Judge Donald Stephens was required to sentence Mays to life, after the jury deadlocked on whether to im-

pose the death penalty. Mays is already serving a life sentence for the murder of Michael Walker. Walker was shot near a crackhouse, and 12 hours later, Hale, who was part of a stakeout team, was killed.

Charlotte's Hispanic community is being blanketed with Spanish-language crime-prevention brochures and an increased police presence after at least 15 armed robberies targeting Latinos during August and September.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Bayan Aleksey, 29, convicted of murdering State Trooper Frankie Lingard last New Year's Eve, was sentenced to death Sept. 1. Lingard stopped Aleksey and his ex-girlfriend for speeding in what proved to be a stolen car.

A state law requiring drug dealers to pay taxes on their illegal wares may be in jeopardy after a similar law in North Carolina was overturned by a Federal appeals court and headed to the U.S. Supreme Court this month. The Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ruled that the primary thrust of North Carolina's drug-stamp law was to be a criminal penalty and not a revenue-raising tax. South Carolina's law is based on the North Carolina statute, as are laws in at least nine other states.

TENNESSEE — Police in Olive Branch told the city's Board of Alderman in September that the \$22,500 starting salary for officers was too low and is significantly lower than in other cities in DeSoto County. Sgt. Tommy Reel told the board that starting officers should be making \$27,000 a year. Police Chief Jim Harris said \$24,000 would be a more realistic figure. Mayor Sam Rikard, who agreed, said a raise to that amount may be obtainable.

VIRGINIA — The state fire marshal's office has called the M Building at Powhatan Correctional Center, a maximum security unit that houses 100 of the center's most violent criminals, a fire trap that imperils both inmates and staff. The fire marshal recommended in September that the building be abandoned and its occupants moved.

The Virginia State Police will be upgrading the core technology of its Automated Fingerprint Identification System to the state-of-the-art NEC AFIS21. The \$3.5-million upgrade will enable investigators to streamline operations, conduct more accurate data base searches and open the door for future enhancements.

Richmond Sgt. David J. Walls, 42, was given the city's Gold Award in September for capturing a jail inmate who had disarmed a sheriff's deputy and taken a nurse hostage inside the North Hospital at Virginia Commonwealth University's Medical College of Virginia last December. The Gold Award is the city's highest honor, bestowed by the Retail Merchants Association of Greater Richmond and the Greater Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

Virginia Beach officials have agreed to pay \$350,000 to the family of Bruce Quagliato, an unarmed motorist who was shot and killed by police during a low-speed car chase in March 1997. Police fired 66 shots while pursuing the motorist, who refused to accept a traffic ticket and rammed a police car.

Midwest



ILLINOIS — A black Chicago police officer, Daron Hill, has filed a Federal lawsuit charging that Shell Oil Co. and dealers in five states discriminate against African American customers by making them pay before pumping gas — something they do not make white customers do. Hill, a 12-year veteran who has a similar lawsuit pending against Amoco Corp., said he has documented his charges on videotape.

A 2.8-percent decline in serious crime was recorded statewide during the first six months of 1998, compared with the same period last year.

INDIANA — An appeals court has overturned a policy requiring students suspended from Anderson Community Schools to take urine tests for drugs before being readmitted. Being suspended does not create a reasonable suspicion of drug use, the court said.

KENTUCKY — A Kenton jury will decide whether Shawnta Robertson should be charged with manslaughter under a new state law that makes running from police a felony. The law was prompted by the death of Covington Police Officer Mike Partin, who was chasing Robertson on the night of Jan. 4 when he fell to his death through a gap in the Clay Wade Bailey Bridge. Defense lawyers say Robertson could not have known that night that if he ran from police, his actions would constitute manslaughter.

London police Sgt. Terry Johnson and two other men were indicted in August on Federal mail-fraud charges for allegedly conspiring to burn down a building in order to collect \$285,000 in insurance. Johnson, a 19-year veteran whom Police Chief Elijah Hollon said had "an impeccable record as an officer," was suspended without pay following the indictment.

Campbell District Judge D. Michael Foellger has begun making juries aware of a defendant's criminal background before recommending a sentence in misdemeanor cases. A separate sentencing hearing is conducted by Foellger after a misdemeanor conviction.

A new, anonymous tip line, called "Not Here," offers cash rewards to students at Lexington's middle and high schools who report weapons or drugs on campus.

MICHIGAN — A package of bills awaiting legislative action could lead to confiscation of licenses and impoundment of cars for those who repeatedly drive drunk.

Charles Quatrine, 39, has filed a \$25-million lawsuit against the city of Sterling Heights, the Police Department and Det. James Selewski, claiming he was framed. Selewski, he said, was having a sexual relationship with his ex-wife. Quatrine and his ex-wife, Kim Green, have been fighting a bitter custody battle over their two young children for more than a year. In 1997, Quatrine was charged with sexually abusing Green's teen-age daughter and acquitted. But just as the trial was set

to begin, police got a warrant to search his home, finding prescription drugs that were controlled substances. Though the prescriptions were legal, Quatrine was charged on a warrant request filed by Selewski.

OHIO — Inmates at the Warren Correctional Institution in Lebanon are training and socializing homeless dogs for adoption that would otherwise be put to sleep. The Rover Rehab program has been so successful that Officer Michael Barr, who coordinates it, has received approval to increase the number of dogs from five to 15. About 100 inmates are on the list to join the program. Prison officials said Rover Rehab can help to calm inmates and stanch depression.

Four Akron boys, ages 8, 11, 13 and 14, and a 12-year-old girl were arrested last month on charges of raping a 6-year-old girl numerous times over the course of the summer. In a related story, rape investigators in Cincinnati are looking into allegations that five boys, ages 10 to 12, coerced a 5-year-old girl into having oral sex with one of them, by promising her candy and jewelry if she complied.

The Blanchester City Council deadlocked 3-3 in a vote on Sept. 10 to terminate acting Police Chief Robert Gable, prompting Mayor Harry Brumbaugh to cast a tie-breaking vote to keep him. Gable, who is working under a month-to-month contract, had headed the department since 1997 after Chief Richard Payton was charged with obstruction of justice. At the council meeting, some residents said Gable did not manage the department well enough, while others pointed to new bike patrols and foot patrols that have been implemented under his command.

WEST VIRGINIA — A \$100,000 grant from the Justice Department will be given to Telamon Corporation and the Community Partnership for educational programs to fight drug abuse among young people.

WISCONSIN — Authorities in Oshkosh are working with the Federal Communication Commission to find the impostor who has been interfering with the police radio dispatch frequency. Police fear the impostor could keep officers from getting the backup they need.

A state official said in September that nearly 50 of Wisconsin's 72 counties are planning or constructing jails to handle a growing population of prisoners. On an average day, county jails hold 11,500 prisoners.



IOWA — As of Sept. 11, 37 banks and financial institutions had been robbed in the state, just four short of the one-year record set in 1997. That figure was double the total for any other year in this decade.

KANSAS — A 12-year-old Wichita boy was returned home in September after two years, after his rape conviction

was overturned on the grounds he was questioned without his parents being notified. The boy and his mother are being sued in civil court on behalf of the 4-year-old girl he's accused of molesting.

MISSOURI — Kansas City Mayor Emanuel Cleaver said in September that he will take his case to Attorney General Janet Reno after the Justice Department ruled that the Police Department's program of paying college tuition for minority police cadets may be reverse discrimination.

Five young people in Buffalo claiming to be members of a violent street gang with roots in Los Angeles are accused of murdering Michael Sutton, 20, by beating him so severely that he suffered a brain hemorrhage. His throat was slit and he was left to bleed to death under a bridge on the outskirts of town. Sutton was apparently trying to quit the gang, the Five Dence Hoover Crips. The murder was the only the second in the town during the 1990s and the first big-city-style gang killing in the area.

A St. Louis police officer whose husband was an investigator on the Sgt. Thomas Moran police beating case claimed that her private phone conversations were tape-recorded. Officer Tammy Clark and a second officer, Elizabeth Rechtien, filed an "allegation of employee misconduct" complaint with the department's internal affairs division. The phone conversation, according to sources, was picked up on the voice mail of Capt. Eugene Reece, commander of the Sixth District. The officers found out about the taping when Reece spoke with Rechtien about it. Clark's husband, Charles Clark, was fired in May from the St. Louis circuit attorney's office, along with assistant circuit attorney Doug Pribble, for their handling of the Moran case, in which they indicated there was no evidence to prosecute the officer criminally. Moran was indicted on an assault charge in the beating of a retarded man he mistook for a burglar.

For every person admitted to a drug treatment center in Eastern Missouri last year to kick a methamphetamine habit, 10 were admitted for heroin addiction. For every person who died from methamphetamine, four died from heroin. These figures, compiled by the state Health Department and released in September, revealed that heroin has become the most deadly drug in the state. Since 1992, the number of heroin users among young people has grown 672 percent.

MONTANA — A 17-year-old Billings boy pleaded not guilty last month to charges that he set booby traps that injured Sgt. Mark Cady in a park. Cady stepped over a log and fell into a deep hole covered with branches and leaves while investigating a loud party. Other booby traps, including trip wires, barbed wire and rocks suspended from trees, were found around the area.

A record number of motorists were cited in July by the state Highway Patrol for failing to use seat belts. Part of a summer-long crackdown, the patrol reported issuing 3,206 tickets for seat belts and another 126 citations for violating child-restraint laws.

SOUTH DAKOTA — A device that

Around the Nation

prevents people from driving with alcohol on their breath is apparently working even better than expected, according to Minchaha County Judge Pat Riepel, who has ordered the units installed in the cars of about 30 people, mostly second offenders.

Officials on the Pine Ridge Reservation held their first "Crime Prevention Week" in late September. Domestic violence, child abuse, and drug and alcohol abuse were among the items on the agenda.



ARIZONA — A U.S. Border Patrol agent shot and killed an undocumented

alien crossing the border near San Luis after the man threatened him with a rock. Antonio Renteria, 23, a farm worker from Michoacan, Mexico, died after being shot in the chest and abdomen by the unidentified agent. The Border Patrol said the shooting was in self-defense.

The Boys Ranch in Phoenix, a boot-camp-style center for juvenile delinquents, lost its license in August after a state investigation found that employees had contributed to the death of 16-year-old Nicholas Contreras in March. A report by the Department of Economic Security said employees abused the boy, accusing him of faking fevers, exhaustion, vomiting and other symptoms of a massive lung infection that was revealed in an autopsy.

COLORADO — Aurora police are unsure what triggered the murders of five people in September, allegedly by

two teen-age boys. One of the suspects in the killings is also suspected of murdering his partner in crime. Police arrested the surviving 17-year-old suspect, whose name was not released. Neighbors called police when they heard shouts and gunfire coming from the house where Penny Medina lived. Medina, in her 30s, was found dead, as was Greg Medina, believed to be her 18-year-old son. Medina's girlfriend, Marissa Avalos, 16, was also killed. At about the same time, police responded to a report of shots fired six blocks away. They found two teen-age boys dead. Their names have not been released. Clues at that home led police to the body of Michael Martinez, 18, who witnesses said strode down the street with another boy, opened fire in the home, and walked out.

A key witness in the trial of Francisco Martinez for the rape and murder of a 14-year-old Denver girl testified in August that fear of retaliation by the Bloods street gang prevented him from reporting information to the police. Jose "Uncle Joe" Martinez testified that he allowed gang members into his home last August with the victim, Brandaline "Brandy" Duvall. There, she was raped and tortured, then driven to the mountains where she was stabbed 28 times. Martinez later helped his nephew, Danny Martinez, and Samuel Quintana destroy evidence.

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration plans to open a local office in Grand Junction in an effort to stem increasing drug trafficking in the area, U.S. Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell announced in September.

Serious crime dropped statewide by 1.4 percent in 1997, although the number of rapes and motor-vehicle thefts jumped by 5.5 percent and 10.8 percent, respectively. The declining numbers — 52,704 major crimes last year as compared with 53,435 in 1996 — were attributed by one state criminal justice official to aggressive work by police and sheriff's departments, and prevention programs.

NEW MEXICO — The U.S. Border Patrol plans to build an 11,000-square-foot facility in an industrial park in Carlsbad and increase its complement of agents from eight to 20.

An ordinance in Taos that took effect Sept. 1 makes it illegal for anyone under the age of 18 to be out in public after 10 P.M., with some exceptions. County Commissioners cited increased juvenile violence, gang activity and other crimes by young people.

OKLAHOMA — The state Highway Patrol and Grand River Dam Authority will begin inventorying boats, motor parts and trailers after officers found what could be the largest boat "chop shop" in state history in a sheet metal building off Grand Lake. The stolen property could be worth as much as \$100,000.

TEXAS — A reciprocal agreement was reached in September by Texas and Louisiana to allow residents with concealed-handgun licenses in one state to legally carry a weapon in the other.

More than 500 immigrants in the state have been rounded up for deportation under a 1996 U.S. immigration

reform law that allows deportation for an aggravated felony, such as a third drunk-driving conviction. Most of the detainees are between 31 and 40 years old and have been in the U.S. for six to 10 years, said a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

As part of a sentencing agreement for a misdemeanor perjury conviction, Grimes County Sheriff Bill Foster relinquished his badge in September. A Trinity County jury found Foster guilty in July of lying to a grand jury in 1995 about his official spending practices. Because of a technicality, the original 244-count indictment against Foster was dropped to one count.

On the basis of a new DNA test, Austin police have arrested Richard Alan Woods, 42, for the murder of 21-year-old Lauren Marie McCarty 14 years ago. McCarty was found on Dec. 22, 1984, beaten to death in her car behind Westgate Mall, five days after she had been reported missing. Police kept samples of blood, saliva and hair from Woods, who was a suspect shortly after the murder. Several weeks ago, the Texas Department of Public Safety purchased 10 new genetic analyzers for \$780,000 that match genetic blueprints found in human cells to small amounts of biological evidence.



ALASKA — An invisible electronic web could be used to confine prisoners in the state's prisons as early as next year. The state is looking for a private company to supply the monitoring devices by January.

CALIFORNIA — Sid Landau, a 59-year-old convicted child molester, was asked to leave an Anaheim motel Sept. 14 after a protest by two dozen picketers. Landau served eight years in prison for a 1988 conviction on three counts of molesting boys younger than 14. His name was made public under the state's law on sex offenders.

Law enforcement authorities in Los Angeles arrested Kathryn Schoonover, a 50-year-old homeless cancer patient who is accused of plotting to mail cyanide poison disguised as a food supplement to doctors and police officers in Albany, N.Y., who once forced her into a psychiatric evaluation. Schoonover was captured outside a Marina Del Rey post office in August as she allegedly placed white powder from a container with a skull and crossbones on it into envelopes. Warnings about the off-gray envelopes with no return address were issued by postal officials across the country. In the summer of 1994, Schoonover spent several weeks in a psychiatric center in Albany. She was committed after being picked up by police on a highway. She claims that drugs given to her at the Capital District Psychiatric Center caused her to have a miscarriage. Officials say Schoonover was never pregnant.

WASHINGTON — A report by the state Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs found violent crime up 6.3 percent and overall crime up 3.6 percent statewide between 1996 and 1997. The population increased by an estimated 1.6 percent during that period.

The state Supreme Court ruled recently that police must inform citizens of their right to refuse a warrantless search of their home and the right at any time to revoke permission they may have granted to the search.

Canine DNA was used for the first time as evidence in a U.S. criminal trial last month, and helped to convict two Seattle men, John Leuluai and George Tuilefano, both 24. The blood of Chief, a pit bull-Labrador mix that was murdered along with his owners in 1996, was tested to see if it matched blood found on the clothing of one of the defendants. A canine genetics expert testified that there was only one chance in 300 billion that the blood came from some other dog.

brought his 11-year-old brother with a steak knife. Sheriff's detectives initially believed the boy when he said his brother accidentally fell on the knife while the two were roughhousing, but after interviewing him came to believe the stabbing was intentional.

Dwayne Nelson, 41, died Sept. 13 after Los Angeles County deputies bound him to keep him from trying to kick out the windows of their patrol car. Nelson was accused of shooting at passing motorists. His calves were bound to handcuffs with a flat nylon strap that made it impossible for him to sit upright in the car. The county coroner's office will investigate the death.

Civil rights advocates are questioning findings from the state Department of Justice that hate crimes fell in California by nearly 11 percent from 1996 to 1997. According to the department, 1,831 state residents were the victims of hate-motivated crimes in 1997, down from 2,054 the previous year.

HAWAII — Crime in the state dropped by 9 percent in 1997, its second-lowest level in a decade, the state attorney general said last month.

IDAHO — A 38-percent increase in statewide drug use between 1996 and 1997 is being blamed by health advocates on methamphetamines. A survey by the Department of Health and Welfare said 26 percent of adult residents last year reported having used drugs at some time in their lives, up from 18.8 percent in 1996.

Nearly 500 people showed up at a meeting in September to voice their opposition to the opening of a ranch for troubled teenagers in Grace. Participants said they would oppose the Spring Creek Youth Ranch even if sex offenders would not live there.

OREGON — Thurston High School in Springfield will be assigned its own police officer and trauma counselor as part of the continuing response to a shooting spree in May that killed four people. Kip Kinkel, 16, who allegedly killed his parents before spraying the school's cafeteria with gunfire, faces four counts of aggravated murder and other charges.

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Making a Federal case out of it (again)

Black FBI agents say the Bureau reneges on bias settlement

The lawyer for a group of black FBI agents was back in court this month seeking to have a five-year-old settlement agreement reopened due to what he claimed was the Bureau's failure to complete major components of the agreement, including revamping its promotions and performance evaluation systems.

In a legal memorandum filed in Federal District Court on Oct. 13 — two days before the settlement agreement was due to expire — David J. Shaffer charged the bureau with continuing to impede the rise in rank of black special agents by keeping in place an outmoded advancement process. The process, said the memorandum, promoted black agents but frequently left them on a ladder a rung below the managerial ranks.

New evidence, it said, shows that black agents receive less favorable performance evaluations, outcomes on promotions and discipline than non-black agents. In fact, Shaffer wrote, the disparities are even greater now than when the settlement agreement was approved.

In the original complaint, black agents asserted that the bureau's Management Assessment Program, a system for evaluating whether an agent was suitable for supervisory duties, was highly subjective and discriminatory. Performance appraisals, too, worked unfairly against them, they complained.

The settlement agreement, which was considered one of the few highlights in the tenure of former FBI Director William S. Sessions, who was removed from office by President Clinton in 1993, stipulated that the agency would overhaul the Management Assessment Program and standardize performance appraisals. However, the agency chose instead to eliminate the program and replace it with a new, highly complex computerized system. In addition, an outside contractor was hired to design a new performance appraisal system.

Yet both remain unfinished, and the black agents' attorney said it appeared that no assessment system would be operational for another two years at the earliest. The new performance appraisal system is also years away from being

incorporated, said Shaffer.

Furthermore, the agency agreed in the settlement to examine why disciplinary proceedings were brought against black agents at almost twice the rate of white agents. The memorandum said the agency had neither completed the study nor instituted any reforms.

"While the bureau has implemented many minor changes of the settlement agreement," Shaffer wrote, "the major components remain years away from completion — a new promotion system

The settlement of a bias lawsuit filed by black FBI agents was seen as one of the few highlights of former Director William Sessions' tenure. The settlement has hit the rocks, some say, as it's back to business as usual under Director Louis Freeh.

and a new performance evaluation system. Almost a generation of black FBI agents have lost the benefit of this agreement."

Providing an analysis of promotions between 1992 and 1997, the memorandum shows that 1,110 "non-blacks" had won promotions to entry-level supervisory jobs, a key stepping stone in the advancement process. If blacks had been promoted at the same rate, it said, there would have been about 117 promotions of black agents, instead of just 80.

As of Sept. 30, there were 11,548 FBI agents. Of that total, 84 percent were white, 7.1 percent Hispanic, 5.7 percent black and 2.5 percent Asian. The 1,871 female agents represent 16.2 percent of the total. There has been a slight rise in the advancement of blacks into the managerial ranks — from 5.9 percent of total in 1993 to 7.3 percent as of this year. Blacks occupied 2.4

percent of the highest executive ranks in 1993, but hold 7.2 percent as of this year.

Most of the black agents' accusations have been disputed by FBI officials, who insist they have worked vigorously to implement an agreement that was far more complex than had first appeared. Significant progress had been made under Director Louis J. Freeh, the officials said.

In fact, black agents have given Freeh credit for his statements of support for minorities and appointments of blacks and women, but his day-to-day commitment has been questioned.

Critics of Freeh within law enforcement note that many of his high visibility promotions have been awarded to associates from his days as an agent and Federal prosecutor in New York, underscoring perception that entry to the agency's executive ranks depends on a primarily white, old-boy network.

John Sennett, the president of the FBI agents association, which represents three-fourths of the active agent force, said fewer agents than in the past were seeking managerial positions.

"The bureau is currently conducting a study to find ways to make career advancement more attractive to a larger number of candidates," he told The New York Times. "All agents share a lack of confidence in a management selection system that is not as objective as it should be and our association has communicated how important it is that the selection system for first-line supervisory positions needs to be standardized."

Sennett's group has tried unsuccessfully to intervene in the black agents' suit.

According to a senior FBI lawyer, the agency has worked diligently to put the agreement into effect. In the past five years, said Thomas A. Kelley, the bureau's deputy general counsel, the agency has implemented probably 150 of the provisions it agreed to.

"About four of these obligations remain unfinished," he said. "Two of those four are very complex projects which involve outside consultants and because of their complexity and size the FBI has had some difficulty in completing them, but we have worked every day very hard to finish them."

Powder to the people:

Study: Gunpowder 'taggants' idea misfires

Citing a relatively low level of threat from illicit explosives that use black and smokeless gunpowders, as well as an absence of definitive research proving that chemical "taggants" can make the explosives more detectable or deter their use in bombings, a committee of the National Research Council has rejected suggestions from the Clinton Administration to immediately start implementing tagging technology.

Current methods for detecting gunpowder bombs, such as X-ray scans and metal detectors for spotting devices containing the explosives, are relatively effective, said the 14-member panel in a report that was released Oct. 8. However, the committee did suggest that the Federal Government should study more "complex detection and identification methods so that policymakers are better able to react if circumstances arise

that warrant a more aggressive response."

Black and smokeless powders are sold primarily to gun owners for reloading ammunition and for shooting muzzle-loading firearms. The powders can also be used for illicit purposes, such as fueling explosive devices, most commonly pipe bombs, the panel noted.

According to the NRC committee's report, from 1992 to 1996, the number

of reported actual and attempted bombings involving these materials averaged about 650 a year. About 10 people were killed, 100 injured and \$1 million in property damage reported annually in such incidents. A significant number of those killed or injured, however, were people involved in making or transporting the devices, the committee noted.

The push for widespread use of chemical markers in common explosives was part of the anti-terrorism proposals made by the White House in the aftermath of the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995 and the fatal pipe-bomb explosion at the Atlanta Olympics a year later. But Congress rejected those proposals and called for more study after the National Rifle Association and other groups opposed the measure, questioning the effectiveness of marking such widely used products, and the additives' effect on the explosive's performance.

The NRC, an arm of the National Academy of Sciences, was asked to examine the issue after the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 directed the Treasury Department to study taggants, which are chemical additives or color-coded trac-

ers designed to help trace explosives after a bombing.

In March, an initial panel concluded that it was impractical to put markers into such material as dynamite, military plastic explosives and chemical fertilizer used to make explosives. That committee called for more research into cost, safety and effectiveness before considering the use of such additives for wide use. Dr. Marye Anne Fox of the University of Texas, who co-chaired the committee, noted that there is "no single measure that can make the nation safe from terrorist bombing."

The first committee's findings were released just one day after the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms issued its own interim report. Said Treasury Under Secretary Raymond W. Kelly, "Detection and identification technologies hold great promise for helping law enforcement prevent bombings and catch bombers."

The ATF is continuing its study of the issues surrounding the prevention of terrorist bombings, including taggants' effect on the environment, their impact after they are added to explosive materials and new technologies that could help prevent bombings.

Indy street barricades throw a monkey wrench into drug trade

They may not entirely halt the influx of drugs into Indianapolis, but neighborhood roadblocks are showing their ability to interrupt the flow of the city's drug trade and help catch criminals, police and city officials say.

Adopting a practice already used to good effect in numerous other cities, the Indianapolis Police Department has set up six neighborhood drug roadblocks so far this year, resulting in 1,161 car stops and 109 arrests, including 55 for drugs and 49 that were driving-related. The seventh, launched in October, was the first since a lawsuit was filed by the Indiana Civil Liberties Union, which claims that the tactic violates Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable search and seizure.

Sgt. Paul Ciesielski conceded that the chances of stopping a car carrying 10 kilos of narcotics are "few and far between," but the strategy nonetheless

sends a message. The roadblocks will deter criminals, he believes, no matter how many motorists are arrested or how great a volume of drugs is seized.

The point is to arrest people who are breaking the law and to disrupt the drug markets, said Mayor Stephen Goldsmith, a former prosecutor.

The strategy clearly has its supporters. "The heck with the lawsuits," said one resident and roadblock advocate, Robert Hyer. "Get more of the crackheads and drunks off the street. Make a safer neighborhood."

Another proponent of the roadblocks, Cheryl Evans, a medical officer with the Marion County Jail, did not complain as a drug-sniffing dog did his work. She called the roadblocks an "excellent idea." The Rev. Wayne Harns of the Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church said the stops did not inconvenience anyone for very long. The pro-

cess, he told The Indianapolis Star/News, was "unflawed."

But skeptics among those either stopped by the roadblock or who had just come to watch police in action recently on the 2000 block of East Washington Street, claimed that working people were being inconvenienced unnecessarily. Some doubted whether the roadblocks would make much of a dent in local drug trafficking.

"They're not going to find somebody coming through here delivering cocaine from Cuba," said one critic, Tammy Benoit. Andrew Smith, who lives across the street from where police were stopping vehicles, said officers had not been successful in stopping people in possession of crack cocaine.

"That's the problem in this city," he said. "They've been catching people with marijuana, unpaid traffic tickets and suspended licenses."

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Inside job

Moving up the ladder to City Manager has given Miami Police Chief Donald Warshaw a rare opportunity — the chance to hand-pick his own successor — and he has chosen Maj. William O'Brien, the head of the department's internal affairs bureau.

The controversial Warshaw was a virtual unknown when he took command as chief four years ago. He did not come up through the ranks in a traditional fashion, gaining experience on the streets or in command. Instead, Warshaw was a budget expert and administrator who joined the department in 1972 and spent less than five years in uniform. In 1984, he was catapulted to major, though he had never held any lower supervisory or managerial rank.

In contrast, O'Brien, who had been the odds-on favorite for the post, has extensive experience in most facets of contemporary policing. A 24-year MPD veteran, O'Brien is a graduate of the University of Miami and a former U.S. Air Force pilot. He has spent much of his career in specialized functions, including SWAT, K-9, aviation and dignitary protection.

The new chief counts as one of his favorite professional assignments a 13-month detachment to the Secret Service preparing for the 1987 U.S. visit of Pope John Paul II. O'Brien is also an avid diver who heads to the Florida Keys on weekends.

O'Brien, who has served under

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Wright triumphs over wrong

Bias-lawsuit settlement leads to new top banana in East Orange

In an 11th-hour settlement of a reverse-discrimination lawsuit this month, Richard Wright became acting police chief of East Orange, N.J. — eight years after he charged the city with discrimination, alleging that he was passed up for the position because he is white.

The settlement, reached on Oct. 6, also called for the forced retirement of Chief Harry Harman, a former lieutenant who became the city's first black police chief in 1990.

Wright, a 30-year veteran of the East Orange department who had scored highest on the Civil Service exam for chief, contended that he was passed over for the position by then-mayor Cardell Cooper because of a racially motivated political deal to guarantee that the appointee would be black, even if it meant snubbing more qualified white applicants.

Of the 11 people who passed the chief's test, Harman placed sixth. According to testimony at the two-week trial, Harman moved up to the No. 3 position on the list when one senior black officer chose to resign, only to be appointed to a post with the Board of Education, and two white officers took their names out of consideration and were subsequently appointed to newly created positions as deputy police chiefs.

The settlement, which was reached just before

the case went to the jury in Federal District Court in Newark, also awarded Wright \$50,000 in back pay, an amount that was less than the difference between the salary of a captain and a chief over eight years, and significantly lower than what could have been awarded by the jury.

At a news conference later, Wright said he had no reservations about walking away from what might have been a multimillion-dollar verdict. "I am actually pleased with the way it came out," he said. "The people who know me aren't going to wonder. This was never about money. It was about right and wrong."

While economic considerations were not the motivation for Wright, they were apparently a key factor in the thinking of current Mayor Robert Bowser, who brokered the settlement.

Bowser, who is black, said at a press conference, "We will not allow this case, whose magnitude could have virtually bankrupted the city, to jeopardize our chances of successfully moving on with our agenda and to provide the citizens of this city with financial relief and not another financial burden."

The city has already rung up hundreds of thousands of dollars in legal bills from the case, and the settlement will add another \$180,000 to that total, including \$106,000 to cover Wright's

legal fees. After confirmation by the City Council, Wright will serve as chief through 1999. The job pays \$91,000 a year.

The decision to settle the case, Bowser said, was reached because he and other city officials expected to lose the case as a result of testimony give by the former mayor that was contradicted by other witnesses at the trial.

"Following my predecessor Cardell Cooper's testimony yesterday at the trial, we realized that any effort by the city to prolong this case would have placed the taxpayers in a position of losing millions of dollars," Bowser said.

The settlement did not call for the city to acknowledge wrongdoing, nor to apologize to Wright.

At the trial, former Mayor Cooper testified that race was not a factor in the selection of Harman. However, the Rev. Henry James 3d — a former City Council member — testified that Cooper "was told to his face" in 1990 of the council's wishes that black chief be named.

"He concurred with us on that," James said, adding that he told Wright the job was limited to "blacks only, whites need not apply."

Another witness, former chief George Daher, said Cooper told him he was going to be the city's last white police chief, a claim Cooper denied.

eight chiefs, calls Warshaw "the best chief we've ever had," and said he will continue the emphasis his boss had placed on community policing. Promising a moderate, no-nonsense approach, O'Brien said, "I'm a pretty well-known [entity] in how I'll react to different situations. I've also had organizational experience in a number of different commands.

O'Brien was one of several candidates for the post who came from Warshaw's existing command staff. Each of the others, like O'Brien, have given more than 20 years to the department. They include Deputy Chief Bobby Cheatham, the agency's second-in-command and a 27-year veteran; Assistant Chief John Brooks, a 23-year veteran who oversees the investigations division, and Assistant Chief Ray Martinez a 20-year veteran who had followed a path similar to Warshaw's into the business side of the department, heading its administrative and budget functions.

Edward Broderick, said Kelly sometimes left the office for several hours in the morning and returned home drunk.

Kelly admitted that he had a problem, but testified that he had stopped drinking. "With the education and support I've received, I've maintained my sobriety," he said. "What will happen next year, I can't say."

In his ruling, Judge Reginald Stanton said that the department had its troubles, including significant personnel and morale issues. "But the Dover Police Department is, in fact, functioning in a broadly effective way and the Chief of the department is obviously entitled to considerable credit for that."

Stanton appointed two advisers to oversee the department until 2000, with the power to veto Kelly's personnel decisions. Kelly, said Stanton, had mismanaged the department because of deep-seated insecurities "which are partly related to alcoholism."

No problem

A Superior Court judge in Morristown, N.J., ruled Oct. 14 that Dover Police Chief Brian Kelly could not be ousted because of a "significant drinking problem," and urged him to seek help for the problem while stopping short of ordering the Chief to undergo medical evaluation or treatment.

Kelly's removal had been sought by five of his officers, including a childhood friend, Capt. Harold Valentine. The lawsuit charged that town officials had ignored the problem and that Kelly had demoted the officers after learning they had held a meeting to discuss his drinking.

Officers testified that they had regularly seen Kelly walking around the office smelling of alcohol and appearing intoxicated. The officers' lawyer,

of its size in North Carolina, Whiteville Police Chief Randall Aragon has packed up his awards and moved about 25 miles up the road to Lumberton, where he took command of the Police Department on Sept. 2.

Aragon, 52, replaces Harry Dolan, who left Lumberton in March to become police chief in Grand Rapids, Mich. Lumberton City Manager Todd Powell told The Fayetteville Observer-Times that Aragon was the first choice in a field of more than 80 applicants from throughout the southeastern United States.

In July, the 26-officer, six-civilian Whiteville department, which Aragon had led since 1993, won an unprecedented third consecutive Governor's Award for Excellence in Community Oriented Policing. In Lumberton, Aragon will command a department of 65 officers and 15 civilians, serving a population of 20,000, more than three times the size of Whiteville.

"Serving" is an operative word for Aragon, whose approach to police administration is based in large measure on the precepts of customer service and "total quality management," which he has taught at community colleges and police academies around the state. He plans to bring the TQM concept to Lumberton, where a community policing program is already in place. In fact,

Aragon said he may send Lumberton officers to Whiteville to observe how policing is done there.

Dolan, the former Lumberton chief, offered high praise for his successor. "He's one of the more forward-thinking police chiefs in the area," he told The Observer-Times. "He's got a real grasp for community policing and personalizing police services for meeting the community needs."

Whiteville residents apparently recognize that as well, with 75 percent of those responding to a recent survey saying that their Police Department did its job "very well."

Aragon's name has regularly popped up in the past as police chief vacancies emerged throughout the state. He said the Lumberton job was attractive because he was familiar with the area and the department, having taught some of its supervisory personnel in various training programs.

"I was very impressed with what I'd seen in the officers," he said. "That had a lot to do with my decision."

Aragon will earn \$53,000 a year in Lumberton, slightly more than he did in Whiteville. For that salary, he will also get to wear one less hat. In Whiteville, his duties had been expanded last January to include command of the Fire Department and the title of public safety director.



Baby, you're the tops...

TOP COPS award winners gather in Washington on Oct. 8 for the annual honors presented by the National Association of Police Organizations. Recipients were also guests of President Clinton at a special ceremony in the White House Rose Garden.

Study sees "youth-gun problem" becoming rural

Rather than confront already hardened firearms-related behavior among youths, policymakers need to refocus their efforts on reducing the likelihood that "average" youths in the nation's smaller and more rural communities, who have little experience with violence, will become involved in firearm possession and gun carrying, according to a study released Oct. 12 by the National Institute of Justice.

A spate of recent school-based shootings of students and teachers has provoked outrage due to their being so "markedly unexpected," explained the study's authors, Joseph F. Sheley of California State University, Sacramento, and James D. Wright of Tulane University. "For many, the 'youth-gun problem' seems to be spreading beyond inner cities to suburbs and small towns and from 'bad boy' cultures (i.e., those characterized by relatively high poverty, crime, unemployment and school dropout rates) to 'good boy' cultures (characterized by fewer such social ills)," they said.

Using data collected during 1996, before many of the recent shootings occurred, the study set out to examine the gun-related behavior of these "good boys," using responses from some 734 10th and 11th graders at 53 high schools across the country. More than two-thirds, or 70 percent of the 16 to 18 year old males sampled, were white. Sixty-one percent lived with both parents and the majority of respondents, 90 percent, lived in towns and cities with fewer than 100,000 residents.

Notwithstanding this seeming bias

in the sampling, the authors said, the study is the first to pose in-depth questions on gun-related behavior to respondents from a broad range of social and geographic backgrounds. Previous studies, they said, focused on select populations — including incarcerated delinquents — and posed more general weapons-related queries.

A key finding of the latest survey was that 29 percent of students said they have at least one gun, and six percent said they carried a weapon outside the home. That figure, however, is relatively low when compared with previous studies, the researchers said.

It is precisely in small communities — where many of the recent school shootings occurred — that youths are likely to possess most types of firearms, especially rifles, both automatic and semiautomatic. Students from schools located in rural settings, the study found, were more likely to possess revolvers.

These areas also account for the highest level of recreational use of weapons. In fact, the smaller the size of a town or city, the more likely that firearms are being used for recreational use, and not criminal behavior. This is also true in less urban neighborhoods, the study said.

Most of the survey's respondents were found to have little experience with weapons or violence, even those who engaged in recreational use of firearms. The vast majority did not possess weapons or carry them outside the home, said the study.

While this was cited as one of the

more encouraging findings in the study, however, recreational use was also related to the highest level of gun carrying. Among those respondents who said they carried guns, 59 percent said they did so in the car. A lesser amount, 41 percent, said they carried a gun directly on their person. When a gun was carried outside the home, it was a semiautomatic handgun 50 percent of the time.

Only a small portion of respondents characterized their gun use as being criminally motivated, although these activities were found to increase the likelihood of respondents carrying a firearm. The notion that firearms-related activities were associated with a need for respect among one's peers is false, researchers said, while adding that exceptions to this finding are important.

"To at least some degree, status enhancement was linked to those firearm-related activities — particularly carrying a handgun outside the home — that contribute to the increase use of guns in problematic situations and make the issue of youths and weapons a serious social problem," they asserted.

This is especially troubling in light of results that found that 50 percent of respondents believed it would be relatively easy to acquire a weapon. Of the six percent who said they had carried that weapon outside the home, 48 percent said the weapon had been given to them or loaned by a family member or friend. Another 35 percent said they bought the gun from one of those sources. Few respondents — five percent — said they had asked someone

to purchase a gun for them, either legally or illegally.

Some 43 percent of gun carriers said they did so for protection. Thirty-five percent said they were holding the weapon for someone else, while 10 percent responded that they used the weapon in a crime, to get back at someone or for a feeling of importance.

These findings, said researchers, indicate that the same variables influence gun possession and carrying in small towns as they do in more troubled areas: crime, drug sales, gangs and the perceived need for protection in a hos-

tile environment. "Though weapon-related violence was perpetrated by few respondents, many more knew of and were threatened by it," said the study.

Most schools have implemented a defense against violence, namely deterrence in the form of locker searches, and violence-reduction education. But leaving responsibility for violence control solely to the school curriculum can be dangerous, the researchers warned. "To the extent that schools succeed in pushing violence off school grounds, it probably will be displaced into the surrounding community," they said.

Hundreds of chiefs call for more focus on youth programs

While acknowledging that there is no substitute for effective policing, a coalition of the nation's law enforcement and criminal justice professionals has called on lawmakers to make a four-part plan stressing preventive educational and counseling initiatives the centerpiece of any campaign to reduce juvenile crime and violence.

The School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan outlines four steps for dramatically reducing crime among teenagers: after-school programs; child abuse prevention; quality child care, and intervention for troubled children.

"America's anti-crime arsenal contains no weapons more powerful than the proven programs that help kids get the right start," said a statement from Fight Crime, Invest in Kids, a group that brings together 415 police chiefs, prosecutors and victims advocates.

While active support of child care and parenting programs does not seem like a law enforcement issue, at least on the surface, a Northeastern University poll found that 92 percent of police chiefs nationwide agreed that the country could sharply reduce crime if investments were made in programs that help children start out on the right track.

"Those of us on the front lines are determined to put dangerous criminals behind bars," said Arlington County, Va., Police Chief Edward A. Flynn. "But we've also seen enough to know that there will be a booming business in yellow crime-scene tape and caskets for innocent people until government's investments in prisons and police are matched by front-end investments in children."

In Monte Zuma, Ga., the 7,000 residents seem satisfied with the existing system, "even though they have to dial seven digits rather than just three," said Police Chief Lewis Cazenave.

Whom do you call for help? For many in U.S., it's not 911

For the vast majority of Americans, summoning help in an emergency is as simple as dialing the numbers 9-1-1. Not so for residents in an estimated 700 small and rural counties across the country who are choosing to remember a seven-digit phone number and hold on to the millions of dollars it would otherwise take to implement the three-digit emergency system.

According to Bill Stanton, executive director of the National Emergency Number Association, about 85 percent to 90 percent of the population has some form of 911, covering roughly two-thirds of the country geographically. By another estimate, that of Jim Beutelspacher, who oversees Minnesota's emergency system and compiles nationwide population statistics on 911 availability, some 9 percent of the country lacks it.

"Many people think 911 is everywhere," Woody Glover, executive director of the 911 network for East Texas, told The Associated Press. "But there are a lot of pockets of the country that aren't covered."

One of those pockets is Lake County, Tenn., with a population of 9,000. For County Executive Macie Roberson, it all comes down to dollars and cents. "We're such a small county we feel like it would be quite a bit of an added expense to have 911. It was something we could not afford," he told The AP.

Start-up costs for an emergency system run an estimated \$1 million to \$4 million in communications and com-

puter equipment. That figure does not include the cost of running the system and paying for round-the-clock dispatchers. With costs paid by community residents, it's voters who usually decide whether their state or county should have 911.

Residents in Lake County have not pushed for the service either, said Roberson. Not having 911 has "never been a problem."

Long-time residents of such communities generally know the number to

dial in an emergency. "The problem arises when people move into a community or visit it," observed John Ellison, executive director of 911 service for Shelby County, Ala. In those cases, according to public safety officials, lives are jeopardized when that precious time is lost.

In Monte Zuma, Ga., the 7,000 residents seem satisfied with the existing system, "even though they have to dial seven digits rather than just three," said Police Chief Lewis Cazenave.

Glock malfunctions have NYPD concerned

New York City police officials believe that malfunctions in the mechanism that expels spent shells from the Glock 9mm, service pistol is the cause of an alarming number of firing jams that have occurred in the weapons.

According to Chief of Personnel Michael Markman, an estimated 12 million rounds were fired at the department's firing range in the Bronx from August 1996 to August 1998.

Glocks jammed 134 times, he said, with 85 of those jams listed as the most serious kind in which the weapon cannot be quickly cleared.

The Glock 19, with its 15-shot clip, is carried by 22,000 NYPD officers.

Officers whose pistols have the faulty component, known as the weapons extractor, have been issued new guns, Markman told Newsday, and new

extractors sent from Glock are being tested.

The malfunction may also be cleared up when the NYPD introduces new hollow-point ammunition at the end of October. "Because the round goes faster and creates more pressure, the slide will come back faster and, hopefully, take care of the problem," Markman said.

If not, the department will have to refit all 22,000 weapons with new extractors.

While none of the malfunctions have occurred in the field, said Markman, other users of the Glock have not been that fortunate. In fact, more lawsuits have been filed against the Glock than any other gun, according to Josh Horwitz of the Firearms Litigation Clearinghouse in Washington, D.C.

Noting that juvenile crime triples within an hour after the school bell rings, the first step in the coalition's plan is assuring school-age children and teenagers access to after-school, weekend and summer youth development programs. The group pointed out, for example, that housing projects which include Boys and Girls Clubs were found to have one-fifth less drug activity and one-seventh fewer arrests than those without clubs.

Baltimore Police Commissioner Thomas Frazier, president of the Police Executive Research Forum, observed that when his department began a neighborhood after-school center, both juvenile crime and the risk of children becoming crime victims dropped by nearly half. "After-school programs provide a safe haven from danger and

negative influences," he said.

In 1995, the coalition said, some 3 million instances of child abuse and neglect were reported. A well-trained child protective services staff and in-home parenting coaching for high-risk families is crucial in light of research showing that such abuse and neglect dramatically increases the risk of a child growing up to be violent.

Over a four-year period, the group found, a "Healthy Start" program in Hawaii that offered at-risk mothers preventive health care and in-home coached in parenting skills were much less than half as likely to have a confirmed instance of child abuse compared to parents who did not receive such services.

According to nationwide studies cited by Fight Crime, the first years of life are crucial to healthy social development, and quality childhood programs can significantly reduce criminal behavior in teens and adults. For example, a study at a preschool in Michigan found that at-risk toddlers denied a quality Head Start-style preschool program, supplemented with weekly in-home coaching for parents, were five times more likely to be chronic lawbreakers by age 27 than those children who participated in the initiative.

In Syracuse, children denied similar programs were found to be 10 times more likely to be delinquent by the age of 16 than program participants.

"Failing to make sure at-risk kids have access to quality child care and development programs like these can multiply by five to 10 times the risk that they will grow up to lead a life of crime," said a statement by the coalition.

Disruptive behavior is just one warning sign that training, counseling and other help for elementary school children and their families is warranted, according to the coalition. A Montreal study found that disruptive first- and second-grade boys provided with intervention counseling were half as likely to be placed in special classes or to be required to repeat a grade.

"When we know that supporting quality programs for at-risk kids is actually an investment that will mean saving more taxpayer dollars down the road, it's good, conservative common sense to boost funding now for proven, effective intervention," said Arapahoe County, Colo., Sheriff Patrick J. Sullivan Jr.

Braiden:

Policing — the hunt and the habitat

By Chris Braiden

"We are struggling to shake off the vestiges of parochialism and insularity in the way we think."

With these words, Harry Stonecipher, the vice president of Boeing Aircraft, recently addressed the Rotary Club of Seattle. He went on to say that the main problem facing the corporate giant was not its competition but rather its inner culture that had become parochial and insular. If that can happen to Boeing, which has to compete globally and answer to its shareholders on a regular basis, surely it can happen to public policing, which has a monopoly over its product everywhere. I believe it has.

In striving to understand policing better, I came to this conclusion years ago. Whatever traditional policing's problems, their solutions are not to be found within its inner culture — because that inner culture is the primary problem. In his book, "Managing for Results," Peter Drucker lists eight realities of business, the first of which is that the essential resources and results that drive the particular business exist outside, not inside of itself. He also notes that the knowledge needed to really understand the business also exists outside the business.

I read Drucker's book in the early 70's when I'd been a copper for 10 years and it was beginning to dawn on me that I could never fully understand policing by looking at it in isolation from things around it. There was too much inside that didn't make sense to me. Punching a wife was a "domestic" — punching anyone else was assault. I couldn't find the word "domestic" or categories of puncher/punchee in the criminal code. It seemed to me there was a contradiction between the inner habitat of traditional policing and the community that surrounded it. It got me reading, and it got me thinking about what I read.

Since then I have accepted the fact that in order to understand the big picture of policing, I first had to get my head outside of it, get up on the

(Chris Braiden, a former superintendent with the Edmonton, Alberta, Police Service, is now the president of Chris Braiden Consulting Inc. in St. Albert, Alberta, Canada.)

balcony and look down on the dance floor of life to see if policing was dancing to the right tune. The more I got out, the more I learned. Here's an example of one of my trips outside.

Hunt and Habitat

I can't think of two special-interest groups more philosophically opposed to each other than hunters and animal rights activists, yet there are two things they totally agree upon: The species will survive the hunt; it will not survive loss of its habitat.

What can policing learn from this basic prin-

as physical ones. Lack of money wasn't the problem with the Menendez brothers, nor education with Ted Kaczinski, nor patriotism with Timothy McVeigh — all things we usually associate with preventing crime. The problem with all three was an overabundance of those commodities, plus a criminal mental habitat. Also, the habitat I'm talking about includes the internal cultural habitat of policing as well as the external physical habitat of the 'hood.

This essay explores how traditional policing can expand beyond its law enforcement function (the hunt) and reattach to its original peacemaking mandate (the habitat). To quote from Peel's

Bertrand Russell said years ago that all organizations take on a life of their own independent of their founder. I think that's what has happened to traditional policing. In the minds of many, traditional policing sees itself as public master instead of the public partner it was created to be.

iple of nature? Well, if the ultimate goal is to eliminate the criminal species forever, surely the best way to do that is to eliminate the habitat that spawns and sustains that species. Structured as it is, the criminal justice system puts 95 percent of its resources into the hunt while the habitat is left almost untouched. We can never win working that way, because the habitat never stops supplying new customers for the hunt. I learned something else from Peter Drucker. He said that the resources that exist in any business are likely to be misallocated because the first 10 percent applied to a problem usually accounts for as much as 90 percent of results — meaning that the latter 90 percent is going for naught and could be better used elsewhere. Maybe policing would get a better bang for its buck if it went after the criminal habitat as well as the hunt.

Let me explain what I mean by habitat in the context of this essay. For sure it goes far beyond the typical poor, inner-city 'hood that quickly springs to mind. It includes mental habitats as well

Principles: "The object of the police is to [prevent] crime and disorder as an alternative to its repression by military force or severity of legal punishment, in the interests of community welfare and existence." Peace in the 'hood. There will be peace in the 'hood, the home, the school, the street and everywhere else in our communities. That's not negotiable. The only question left to be answered is who does what, and how.

Drift from Cause

"The entire criminal justice system, judges, lawyers, lawmakers, have become so mesmerized with the courtroom drama, we have forgotten our fundamental mandate, healers of conflict."

Chief Justice Warren Burger said that in 1985, long before the Rodney King and O.J. Simpson trials hammered home just how right the man was. Burger was talking about the criminal justice system in total; I'm talking about policing specifically. We've had our Rodney King and Waco that

rank right up there with O.J. as examples of policing's own drift from cause. We must learn something from them. Perhaps Sgt. Stacey Koon, he of the Rodney King beating, best described traditional policing's drift in 1993 when he was asked to describe his mandate. His answer? "I'm a law enforcement officer...and the key word is force." If the only tool you have is a hammer, everything looks like a nail.

As a copper of 32 years, I asked myself the same question. My answer was different. I was a peace officer, and the key word was peace. In Canada, police chiefs and politicians routinely use the term "law enforcement" to describe the work of police, even though the term doesn't exist in law and is nowhere to be found in the criminal code of Canada, which defines policing for the whole country. The criminal code, however, does define peace officer.

Law enforcement is a function; peace is a cause. Law enforcement is a stop along the way; peace is the destination. Law enforcement is the micro; peace is the macro. Law enforcement is one of many tools that equip police to make and maintain peace. The ultimate law enforcement tool is the duty of the peace officer to use deadly force in proper situations to preserve that peace. Deadly force is the tool. Peace is the destination.

I think Warren Burger and Stacey Koon were making the same point — the drift from cause of the criminal justice system generally, and policing specifically. Both were describing, one intentionally, the other unintentionally, what happens to a piece of something when it detaches from the whole and turns inward. Both were echoing Bertrand Russell, who said many years ago that all organizations take on a life of their own independent of their founder. I think that's what has happened to traditional policing. It has remade itself in its own image and detached from its origin. In the minds of many, traditional policing sees itself as public master instead of the public partner it was created to be.

What's In a Name?

There's an old Chinese proverb that reads, "The beginning of wisdom is to call things by their right name." Do names matter? Does it matter whether we call ourselves law enforcement officers or peace officers? Well, if I'm thinking only as a law enforcement officer, I can do nothing until a law is broken. Once I've enforced that law there's nothing for me to do until the next law is broken. In between I'm "in service," doing nothing.

I think it matters a lot what we call ourselves. Names are very important. Call a homemaker a housekeeper and see what happens. Call something by a certain name long enough and it becomes what you call it. In the process, the mission of the original name becomes secondary to the function of the new name. Over time the priorities, symbols and tools of the original name are replaced by those created by the new name. Eventually you get a new product.

Here's an example. Between 1980 and 1995, the number of SWAT teams in communities of 25,000 to 50,000 in the U.S. grew by 1,600 percent. When asked why they created their teams, 84 percent of the chiefs answered, "to do commu-

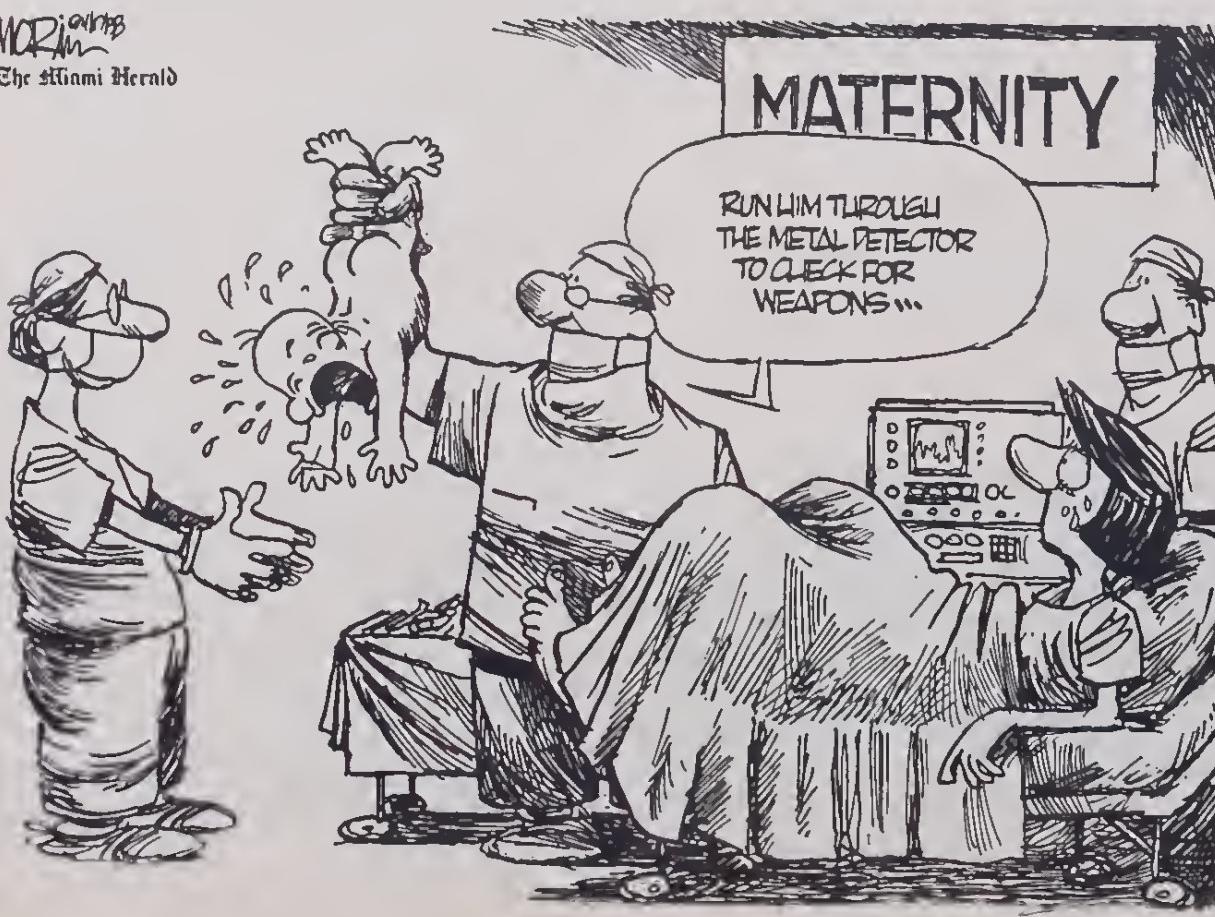
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Note to Readers:

The opinions expressed on the Forum page are those of the contributing writer or cartoonist, or of the original source newspaper, and do not represent an official position of Law Enforcement News.

Readers are invited to voice their opinions on topical issues, in the form of letters or full-length commentaries. Please send all materials to the editor.

MORIARTY
The Miami Herald



Letters

Readers rise to the defense of DARE — and DARE's critics

Don't demean DARE

To the editor:

Unfortunately, every time there is a wonderful program such as DARE, there are always those who seem caught up in seeking its destruction, no matter how successful its concept.

Once again, a law enforcement colleague has expressed a negative opinion concerning the DARE program and its impact on our country's youth [Forum, Sept. 15, 1998]. This individual, who has not taught the DARE program, bases his critical comments, in part, on the findings of one study, but in large, expresses his own personal opinion. One must question why individuals report DARE as a failure rather than add to and support the many successes DARE has created. DARE America reports that there are literally millions of anecdotal stories to support the success of DARE. How shallow the effort to write, "Our ability to do something about drug abuse is being killed by chiefs and sheriffs who measure DARE's success by the number of T-shirts they see at DARE graduations ceremonies." Chiefs and sheriffs should be insulted by this lack of respect for their management skills, education and experience. T-shirts and smiling faces are but a small part of a very large picture.

The prestigious Journal of School Health has accepted Professor Joseph F. Donnermeyer's research on the DARE program for publication. The results from this study at Ohio State University, as reported by 3,150 11th-graders, found that DARE works — that DARE makes a positive difference in students' attitudes and behavior in the use of alcohol and drugs. Each year, I and other DARE officers are sought out by former students who just want to express support of the DARE program and to gratefully acknowledge the DARE officer for turning their lives around. How does one measure this type of success? How does one report the positive interaction between the police and students in a study or negative article about the DARE program? The critics should seek input from the overall best source of information — the DARE officers themselves. Parents, the greatest judges of all, speak highly of the DARE program and support it nationwide. They speak about what their children told them they learned in DARE, and how their own kids pressured them about the use of tobacco and alcohol. Parents have stopped by police stations to ensure that DARE is still being taught so that all of their children will receive the program. The positive successes of the DARE program are endless and represent that DARE works both in and out of the classroom.

DARE is helping to make our world a better place for our children to live. Despite DARE's vast success, there will always be critics of the program. Perhaps they should talk to students, parents, teachers, principals, DARE officers, chiefs of police, city officials and the like before formulating and expressing their negative opinions. Rather than demean the DARE program, all of us in law enforcement should focus our positive energies in assisting, improving and building upon the greatest drug-prevention program to ever come in the schools across America — DARE.

TONY MAZZARA
Bay Harbor Islands, Fla.

(The author is a corporal with a South Florida police agency and has been teaching the DARE program for nine years.)

'Get off your seat'

To the editor:

The only reason you allow clowns like Jed M. Dolnick to pick up a pen and write how he feels about something he knows nothing about is that it prompts clowns like me to respond. This is the problem in today's society: Negative news sells.

For example, Jed Dolnick is allowed to share his beliefs about something he has read or seen on TV. Jed, you do too much reading or watching TV. Whatever the case, you need to get off your seat and experience the thrill of working in the schools with the kids.

If you are one of those people who were naïve enough to think prevention programs were going to wipe out all drug and gang problems in our society, wake up. It's not going to happen. The key word is "society." Until we can change the beliefs and opinions of society, we are always going to have a problem.

With this in mind, do we stop what we are doing or do we keep going? I would like to think we are going to continue to teach our kids. One way to change society's opinion is to continue to teach our kids the importance of staying off drugs and out of gangs.

It's been said before: "The problems did not happen overnight; the solutions will not happen overnight."

Lieutenant Dolnick, if you have a program you think will work better, then let's hear about it. I would be willing to bet that the program, like all the others, will teach the same concepts that are being taught today. Instead of sitting back and enforcing what you have read or seen on TV, join us and let's work together to improve what's being done with our kids.

It does sadden me to see kids making mistakes in life. This, however, will not change my beliefs about teaching prevention to our kids. They are our future. To change their behavior is my goal, and the challenge to make a difference is my passion.

GILBERT MASCHMEIER
D.A.R.E./G.R.E.A.T. Officer
Columbus, Neb., Police
Department

Kids are worth it

To the editor:

I read with interest Jed Dolnick's Forum in your magazine. I am responding to this with an open mind, however, I feel I must express opinion.

First of all, I have a number of questions regarding Mr. Dolnick's knowledge of the DARE program. Has he taught the DARE program, observed an officer teaching the class, attended a parent meeting or DARE graduation. What were his motives for writing this article. Was he overlooked by his department as a DARE officer and needed to sound off?

People need to understand the goals of DARE. Contrary to popular belief, no one went into this program thinking we would rid the world of drugs or drug abuse, nor did we believe we were going to save the world. These are unrealistic expectations for DARE officers, let alone any other police officer.

DARE is Drug Abuse Resistance Education. Education is what it is all about. The program is taught by experienced law enforcement officers who bring into the classroom their experiences on the street regarding drugs and violence.

I am a 21-year veteran of law enforcement and have been teaching DARE for the past seven years. I can honestly say that it is the most rewarding experience that I have had in my career. I have touched thousands of children's lives in kindergarten through 12th grade. I don't think that I have worked harder than I have teaching DARE. When I am in front of a classroom, at a DARE parents' meeting, PTO meeting, etc., there is no place to hide. I cannot beg off a question by saying, "I'll research this," or "I'll ask my supervisor." I am the expert and my people expect an immediate answer. Any DARE officer will tell you that the responsibilities in this job are far beyond a 40-hour week. I, as well as my colleagues, spend many "off" hours manning DARE booths at various community functions, speaking to parent groups, taking additional classes, etc.

How do I measure success or failure? I may never know. Unlike seeing the physical evidence of graffiti, I don't know if you can "quantify" how many fifth-graders are going to grow up using drugs. If I have taught one child to say "no" to drugs who may have said "yes" without DARE, we all win. I think that I am reaching far more than that one. The parents tell me that they see positive things in their children after DARE classes. For example, the lines of communication between parents and kids are better, and they feel comfortable talking to their children about drugs.

Mr. Dolnick, you missed the point. Our kids are worth spending the tax dollars on to educate them to the dangers of drugs. Is DARE the answer? At this point I would agree that it is. Are there other programs out there just as effective? Show me!

KIM M. NABER
President
Wisconsin DARE
Officers Association
Waukesha, Wis.

Big picture missed

To the editor:

Lieut. Jed Dolnick's article warrants serious deliberation. He is right in much of his specific criticism of DARE, but wrong on the bigger picture. Mankind's highs and lows are tantamount to "the stars above, and the mud below." The evil of illicit drugs for all citizens, and most specifically the young, are well documented. Crack babies, cocaine imbibers, hooked 10-year-olds, etc. are not only a vertiginous national disgrace, but a pluperfect evil. A capitulation à la "legalization" catches all ages in the eye of the storm. Prevention, enforcement, treatment, interdiction and incarceration are five players we need involved in a full-court press.

DARE, like prevention efforts when carried through for those ages 5-14, can and will make a difference. Yes, prevention is our center in this full-court press. Yes, the curriculum will require adjustments for age, community, nuances, "future shock" information/trends, etc. But no, you don't throw out the baby with the bath water!

The DARE program has other benefits, to wit: it is on the highest wave of community-oriented policing; it enhances school safety; it provides a proactive forum for contacts between kids and cops, etc. For sure, the most important statement of all is that it says that America's law enforcement officers are on the front line of positive initiatives for kids.

J.W. "SKIP" BENNETT
Director
Southwestern Illinois
Law Enforcement Commission
Belleville, Ill.

Milking a sacred cow

To the editor:

I applaud Jed Dolnick for his plainspoken and honest article on the inadequacy of the DARE program. DARE has clearly acquired the status of a sacred cow, which you can't eat but may surely milk for all it's worth. Kudos to Lieutenant Dolnick for taking it by the horns!

The DARE phenomenon fits into a very disturbing larger pattern that I have discerned over years of observation and a lot of travel that exposed me to trends and attitudes in law enforcement.

During the 70's, the crime prevention movement created a lot of interaction between police and civilians in the communities they served — a very healthy thing, especially where racial and ethnic minorities, youth, the elderly and crime victims are concerned. A lot of innovative community crime-prevention activity arose under the auspices of civilian-organized not-for-profits. Over the 1980's, this movement bore fruit with the advent of the community-oriented policing movement. The police were gradually persuaded to adopt some of the rhetoric and methods of crime prevention. Unfortunately, the more that police accept this new concept of their role and function, the more they regard it as their "turf." They can be extremely brutal in driving away interlopers. I have seen this repeatedly in recent years.

Returning to the concerns raised by Lieutenant Dolnick, I greatly fear that the police incursion into the critical field of drug abuse prevention that DARE represents is having the same unfortunate result.

I don't know how many times I have heard a DARE officer or police executive who is sold on the program respond to any questioning of its effectiveness by saying, "If even one kid is dissuaded from trying drugs, the expenditure is worthwhile." You call that an attitude of accountability? And it goes even further. Federal drug czar Barry McCaffrey has succeeded in getting a

\$2-billion commitment for a five-year saturation advertising campaign to discourage youth drug use. That's a lot of money. In the commercial world, an expenditure like that on advertising would be expected to produce measurable results very quickly or someone else would succeed in the contract.

What has happened is that cops (and one soldier) who have no particular expertise, insight or business in the fields of education, counseling, chemical dependency, crime prevention and advertising are vastly overreaching their grasp and imposing the most unsavory aspects of their organizational culture on the general public, largely under cover of the now near-perpetual emergency of the war on drugs. For all they assert that they "know what the score really is," they are clearly out of touch with reality. The paradigm emerged just recently when DIA Administrator Thomas Constantine stated in an interview that "the American people are not serious about winning the war on drugs."

Not serious? For 30 years now, we have been building prisons, increasing sentences, hiring cops and enacting draconian forfeiture laws. We sweep through minority neighborhoods routinely scooping up as many as 100 low-level drug dealers at a time. We have death penalties for kingpins, giant X-ray machines on our borders, employees being tested for drugs, and more Americans in prison now than ever before in history. We created an entire Federal agency to fight drugs, then another one on top of that; we got a drug czar who now wants another drug czar. We're lecturing kids about drugs incessantly. We even invaded Panama to arrest one drug dealer. Not serious? I guess we have no choice but to put aside every other aspiration we have as a society and give these cops everything they demand. After 30 years of unparalleled success in the war on drugs, they've earned it, haven't they?

Once upon a time, the New York State Legislature passed a budget that reduced every state agency by a measly 3 percent. When asked at a press conference what this would mean to the New York State Police, with its annual budget of \$300 million, then-Superintendent Constantine wailed, "The sky is falling." It wasn't then and it isn't now. But once you get hooked on hyperbole (or crying wolf), and have so long and so successfully used it to scare and bully people to increase your share of the pie, it's a tough habit to kick.

TERRY O'NEILL
Attorney
Albany, N.Y.

(The writer is a former counsel for the New York State Police.)

Call For Papers

The Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice is planning to publish a special volume on "Organized Crime: South of the Border," with an anticipated due date of August 1999. If you have written or who intend to write a paper on organized crime in Mexico Central or South America or the Caribbean, or on transnational organized crime involving those countries, please consider submitting it for review. The articles must not have been published elsewhere or be under consideration by another publisher.

For additional information, contact: Robert McCormack, Guest Editor, Department of Law and Justice, The College of New Jersey, P.O. Box 7718, Ewing, NJ 08628-0718. Tel.: (609) 771-3185; fax: (609) 637-5141; e-mail: mccormac@tcnj.edu

FBI's new DNA database goes on line

Continued from Page 8
and win a conviction.

But on the other side of the country — and the other side of the debate — Police Chief John Farrell of Prince George's County, Md., stirred up a hornet's nest earlier this year when he asked employees at a local hospital to voluntarily submit DNA samples after a 50-year-old nursing administrator was found raped and strangled there in January.

Samples from more than 50 male workers at Prince George's County Medical Center have been collected so far for comparison with genetic material left at the scene where the victim, Sherry Crandell, was found.

"What we've done has been misunderstood," Farrell insisted. When done correctly, he said, DNA testing is lawful and only minimally intrusive. Like collecting fingerprints at the scene of a robbery, the goal is not to necessarily catch the perpetrator, but to eliminate potential suspects.

Not only does it save time and money, police contend, but it does not violate the Fourth Amendment's bar on warrantless searches because samples are given voluntarily.

The Prince George's department is

not the first in the nation to conduct widespread screening of men who are not suspected of crimes, but merely live near the crime scene, or match a general description of the suspect.

Since 1990, departments in Ann Arbor, Mich., San Diego and suburban Miami have run similar tests. Farrell's model was a similar search he ran in 1995 while chief of detectives of the Metro-Dade police in Miami. Farrell had more than 2,300 men tested as part of a search for the killer of six prostitutes. The man was eventually caught, but not through DNA testing.

Both the Miami and Maryland searches, however, can trace their origins to the extensive DNA profiling and screening that takes place in England, where DNA testing was pioneered in the mid-1980s. Authorities there are using saliva recovered from hoods, masks and cigarette butts to solve kidnappings, burglaries and robberies. Under British law, a sample can be taken purely on a police officer's suspicion.

The first "DNA dragnet" took place in 1987, when police in Leicestershire tested 4,000 men during a nine-month period in an attempt to solve the rape-murders of two teen-age girls. Colin



Dr. David J. Werrett
English DNA overseer

Pitchfork, a local baker, was eventually caught, although not through DNA testing, but rather because he talked another man into taking the genetic test for him.

Defense attorneys, privacy advocates and some DNA donors assert, however, that DNA dragnets have yet to solve any crimes in this country. They argue that they can be used to unfairly target racial and ethnic groups.

"A policeman appears on your door-

step, and he's an authority figure. He says, or at least seems to say, 'Come on, everybody's doing it,' and you feel pressured," said Philip Bereano, a professor at the University of Washington and a member of the national board of the American Civil Liberties Union.

That argument appears lost on police officials in England, who are finding DNA analysis to be a highly cost-effective tool at just \$55 per test, and are contributing to a rapid growth in that country's DNA database.

The English DNA database currently has 360,000 entries, and it may eventually include one-third of all English men between the ages of 16 and 30, according to David J. Werrett, manager of the DNA database for England and Wales, and the 1988 Law Enforcement News Man of the Year. The Police Superintendents Association in England has called for DNA testing of

the entire population.

In the United States, state laws creating DNA databases have faced court challenges in 13 jurisdictions to date, with the laws upheld in all cases but one, in Massachusetts. With that track record, and with the FBI's new national system on line, one key Bureau official foresees even more growth ahead for DNA testing.

"I think the trend is that 10 years from now, all felonies will be covered," observed M. Dawn Herkenham, chief of the FBI's Forensic Science Systems Unit in Washington, D.C.

In November, members of the national Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence are scheduled to debate whether to support large-scale DNA testing procedures. The commission is a blue-ribbon panel of scientists, lawyers, police and prosecutors appointed by Attorney General Janet Reno.

Forum: Policing hunt and habitat

Continued from Page 8

nity policing." You won't get Federal money for SWAT but you will for community policing. No problem! Just change the name to fit the money source and then use the money to create what you wanted to do all along. Traditional policing is great at discovering a want and convincing itself it's a need. It creates the solution first and then makes the problem fit it.

Form Following Function — the Mother Nature Model

Here's another example of a trip outside that helps me understand traditional policing better. A fundamental discovery of nature and science is that the form of something must always follow its function. Francis Bacon, one of the finest minds this planet has ever produced, described the universe as a pyramid of individual principles with Mother Nature forming the base to bring system and order to all else. El Niño is a good example of Mother Nature at work. When she burps, the entire universe shakes. Mother Nature is our best teacher. Philosophers and scientists have studied her forever. With Mother Nature, everything affects everything — and everything is affected by everything. She wastes nothing and is always cause-driven. She's the macro, all else are micros. Mother Nature sees the end before she begins any-

thing so that subsequent function and forms are fashioned by that end. Form follows function which follows cause. I like the way Mother Nature works.

Function Following Form — the Law Enforcement Model

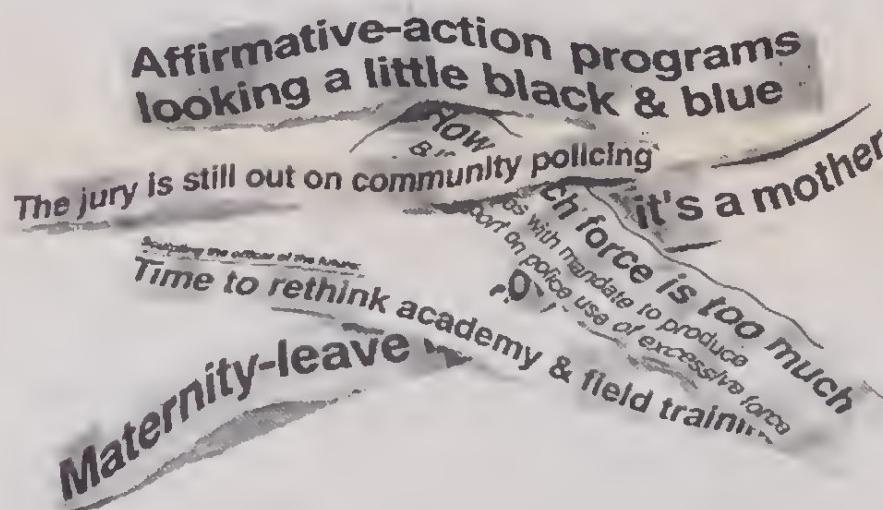
Traditional policing works the opposite to Mother Nature. It creates the form first (the specialized, multiple-box organization chart), which dictates the functions, which then dictate the cause. Traditional policing's form can perform some functions with great ease (random patrol, follow-up investigations and function-based specialized units, all of which have been shown to be minimally effective), some it can perform only with great difficulty (getting coppers out of cars, detectives out of offices, and both out of each other's company) and some it cannot perform at all (re-engineer itself as public partner vs. public master). Traditional policing discovers wants and then convinces itself they're needs. It buys the solution before it knows what the problem is. That's exactly what those police chiefs were doing when they went after Federal money for their SWATs. Traditional policing reverses nature's formula. I don't like the way traditional policing works.

[Continuing in Part 2: Knowledge vs. wisdom, and the hunt of law enforcement vs. the habitat of peacemaking.]

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Law Enforcement News

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

(103198)

LAPD unveils its "one-stop shopping" Web site

Never one to hide its light under a bushel, the Los Angeles Police Department unabashedly calls its new Internet Web site the largest and most comprehensive in the world. And in the world of law enforcement, at least, where nearly 2,000 agencies are currently online, that may not be too outrageous a boast.

"It's one-stop shopping for your law-enforcement needs," said Cmdr. Dave Kalish, the department's point man in the creation of *LAPDOnline.org*.

Featuring more than 2,200 "pages" of information — 2,000 more than contained on the FBI's site, according to police officials — and nearly 9,000 individual text, photo, sound and video files, the LAPD in cyberspace gives visitors a lot more than "just the facts, ma'am."

After a photo montage of officers at work, the site directs users to more than half a dozen categories, including Visit Your Community, General Information, Get Involved and Saluting the Heroes.

For those who dread a visit downtown to headquarters for any reason, whether to make a complaint, report a crime or give kudos to an effective officer, those activities and more can now be done online — and in a wide variety of languages, including Korean, Chinese and Spanish. More than a dozen hot line and resource telephone numbers are included, too, to report everything from gang violence to child abuse. Crime-related tips can even be submitted anonymously.

Under Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), the site provides comprehensive answers to some of urban life's less pressing concerns — for example, how

to get bulky trash items picked up and how to fight a traffic ticket. On the serious side, LAPDOnline guides users in how to view the state's sex offender index and how Megan's Law operates. It can also tell them where the nearest domestic violence shelter is located.

The LAPD shows itself to be eco-friendly as well, providing on-line information on how the department handles environmental crimes and hazardous-material situations.

For the first time, officials point out, the public has easy access to the department's crime statistics, which can be broken down by neighborhood or viewed citywide. Residents can also identify captains and community liaison officers station by station and find not only local station phone numbers, but numbers for specialized units, such as homicide and fraud. For anyone seeking to lodge a complaint or send a compliment a little higher up the command chain, there is a handy organizational chart, too.

Officials say LAPDOnline marks a never-before-seen openness on the part of the department to share its operations with the community. "This is a great example of how cutting-edge technologies are involving people in their police department and bringing the community and the LAPD closer together," Councilwoman Laura Chick, chairwoman of the Public Safety Committee, told the Los Angeles Times.

Its creation, funded largely by a \$500,000 grant from the Crime Prevention Advisory Council of D.A.R.E. America, has been a priority for Chief Bernard C. Parks during his first year in office. Before his appointment, a

The screenshot shows the homepage of LAPDOnline.org. At the top, a banner reads "To Protect and to Serve Our Communities". Below it is a "Message from the Chief" featuring a portrait of a police officer. To the right are several icons representing different services: "Visit Your Community", "General Information", "Youth Programs", "Building Safer Communities", and "What's New!". The main content area features a large heading "Welcome to the Los Angeles Police Department's Web Site." Below this are links to various sections like "Get Involved" and "Saluting the Heroes". A footer note states: "LAPDOnline is produced and maintained by Community Affairs Group. The LAPD would like to give a special thanks to our sponsor for making this site possible."

The welcome page from the sprawling new Web site of the Los Angeles Police Department, "LAPDOnline.org."

project to develop a unified Web site that would encompass the entire department had languished. Earlier attempts by individual Internet-savvy officers to create home pages for their own divisions met with uneven success.

The LAPD's tardiness in getting on the Internet, while allowing for a methodical approach that eventually produced an attractive, user-friendly site, probably cost the agency a choice Web address. The obvious first choice, *LAPD.com*, had already been snatched up by the officers' union.

The union has also sued the department to prevent pictures of community liaison officers — known as senior leads — from appearing on the site. But Commander Kalish called the union squabble just a minor obstacle. The site was launched without the photos.

"The senior lead photos are only a minor part of this project," he said. "It would take weeks, maybe months, to go through everything this site has to offer."

In addition to crime prevention tips, FAQs and crime statistics, the site also pays homage to those slain in the line of duty under its Saluting the Heroes category. Visitors can pause to read about the winners of the department's 1998 Medal of Valor award, which contains a short description of their heroism. All but two of this year's honorees were cited for their work in the 1997 robbery and shooting episode at a Bank of America branch in North Hollywood.

The LAPD's most wanted are also on display on the Get Involved page, including Alvaro Luna Jara, 19, who

shot and killed a 12-year-old during a August 1998 drive-by. The site also lists the city's most delinquent parents, with their photos and misdeeds. One father of three is said to owe more than \$40,000 in child support payments.

And just in case visitors still can't get enough of the LAPD, the site provides users with handy links to movies and TV shows that have featured the department, such as "The Onion Field" and "Adam-12."

"This is going to be a tremendous resource for the public," said Sgt. Marc D. Goodman, who led the department's team of Web designers and studied law enforcement sites from England and Canada. "We believe this is the best criminal justice Web site in the world. We really, truthfully, are opening up our operations like none other," he said.

Investigative work can be murder:

Chicago PD alters confession procedure

Continued from Page 1
erred badly in August when they arrested two boys, ages 7 and 8, for the murder of Harris, a suburban fifth-grader. The suspects are believed to be the youngest children ever charged with murder. Hilliard said he remains convinced that the boys were involved. "There are no apologies here," added Mayor Richard Daley.

Harris was visiting her godmother for the summer in Englewood when she was struck with a rock and suffocated. Police believe the boys wanted to steal her bicycle. Their arrest was based on statements they made a week after the murder, when they were taken to the police station after an anonymous caller said the crime stemmed from a rock-throwing fight over a McDonald's Happy Meal.

Police said the suspects knew details only the killer would know, although neither child admitted to hitting the victim with the bloody brick found at the scene. The younger boy, they said, told investigators he had put leaves in Harris's nostrils and her panties in her mouth.

A review of police transcripts and reports by the Chicago Tribune found that the confessions were retracted once parents were allowed to see their chil-

"We only went where the facts led us, and they led us to the two boys."

— Chicago Police Supt.
Terry Hilliard

dren; that no physical evidence tied the boys to the crime; that the children's physical stature raised questions as to their ability to commit the act; and that experts could find no mental disorder that would account for the homicidal violence.

"We only went where the facts led us," said Hilliard, "and they led us to the two boys."

Murder charges against the two suspects were dropped in October, however, after new evidence emerged that ruled them out as suspects. Traces of

semen found on the victim's underwear could not possibly have come from either of the prepubescent boys, a development that destroyed the state's case.

That finding led in turn to additional repercussions and more aspersions cast on the Police Department. In this instance, critics charge that an inconsistent procedure for submitting biological samples to the state's DNA database allowed the man whose semen matches the stain found on Harris's underwear to escape detection.

Floyd Durr has been charged in the rapes of three young girls committed months before the Harris murder. He has admitted to performing a sexual act on Harris, but denies killing her.

From the outset, the investigation of the little girl's murder has raised fundamental questions concerning the proper way for law enforcement to handle very young suspects charged with serious crimes. Many experts wonder whether young children are able to understand their right to waive an attorney or to keep silent. The lawyers for the suspects complained about the way they had been interrogated, claiming that without the children's parents in the room or a juvenile advocate present, their statement could have been coerced.

As if confirming this possibility for an already enraged black community, just weeks before the department's new rules were announced, a veteran homicide investigator who obtained the boys' confessions was found to have obtained a similar confession from an 11-year-old black child under strikingly similar circumstances four years ago. That boy's subsequent murder conviction is now being challenged in U.S. District Court on grounds that his alleged confession was coerced.

Det. James Cassidy is accused in both cases of questioning the juvenile suspects for hours outside the presence of youth officers, who are required to be there. Miranda warnings were only given after incriminating statements were obtained by Cassidy.

The similarities between the two cases was so apparent that Juvenile Court Judge Stuart Luhin, who convicted the 11-year-old of the 1993 murder of Anna Gilvis, 84, said he has been thinking about his decision. "I started to think about it because his [Cassidy's] credibility was a key issue in the case," he said.

What has angered black residents most, however, and has created an atmosphere of divisive racial animosity, is the ease with which police were able

to believe that two black children could be monstrous enough to molest and murder a young girl.

U.S. Representative Bobby L. Rush, a Democrat who represents the community, has asked for a Federal probe of the department's handling of the case. Rush maintained that the investigation reflects indifference to poor African-American communities, and a willingness to believe the worst about black children, even when the evidence does not support suspicions.

Catherine Ferguson, a public defender who represented the 7-year-old, and R. Eugene Pincham, a private lawyer representing the 8-year-old, said they believed the case would not have been handled the same way if it had involved suburban children.

Pincham asserted that suburban boys this young would not have been questioned and arrested. In a white middle-class community, added Ferguson, parents would have beaten down the door to be present at their children's questioning by police.

Englewood residents said it will take all of the community's efforts to build the boys' trust back up. "It's bad enough to falsely accuse an adult. These were tiny children," said Glenda Turner, a neighbor.

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Be careful where you leave your genes:



The FBI launches its new national DNA databank, and it should spell big trouble for criminals. Page 1.

Reducing the criminal species:

Do you ride to the hunt, or tackle the habitat? It's another thought-provoking commentary from ex-Canadian "copper" Chris Braiden. **Forum, Page 8.**

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What They Are Saying:

"Those of us on the front lines are determined to put dangerous criminals behind bars. But we've also seen enough to know that there will be a booming business in crime-scene tape and caskets until government's investments in prisons and police are matched by investments in children."

— Arlington, Va., Police Chief Edward A. Flynn, on a new anti-violence plan from the group "Fight Crime: Invest in Kids." (Story, Page 7.)